BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,107 New Series BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "VALETTA" leaving 23rd September, the Steam Launch to convey passengers on board will leave from the *Apollo Bunder* at 3 p.m.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. "VICTORIA," 6,500 tons, Captain G. F CATES, taking the homeward Bombay mail of the 11th November, will proceed to London calling at Naples.

For further particulars apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. Company,

Bombay, August 24, 1887.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Hasselwood	0th "
*L BALLAARAT	4752	970	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA	3931	600	W. J. Nantes	14th "
* L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st "
—CATHAY	2933	500	M. de Horne	28th "
* L. BOKARA	2914	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vi Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th Sept.
MALWA	2359	2-00	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th "
MIRZAPORE	3957	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 19, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	29th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	29th	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 2, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,



LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. PERSIA	7317	480	Captn. Hutchison	5th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

s.s. NUBIA	3387	480	Capt. T. Knox	20th Oct.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	17th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

Passengers by s.s. Britania and s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 17, 1887. Agents.



THE S.S. "MERTON HALL," 4,100 tons, 500 H.P., Capt. C. BURNES, will sail from Bombay for LIVERPOOL *Vid* MARSEILLES on or about the 8th October. She has good accommodation for First Class Passengers, but carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

Passengers can book through to London overland.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16 Sept. 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,123 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail at 1 p.m. positively on FRIDAY, the 30th inst. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security and Life Assurance.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd September 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 26th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"E. C." GUNPOWDER.

Double the strength of ordinary Black Powder, 46 grains full charges for a 12-bore gun.

Cash Rs. 5 per tin.

TREACHER & CO, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 21*b*, High Holborn, London, W.C.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA,
NEAR BOMBAY AND POONA.
Under New European Management.

Splendidly Situated and Open to the Westerly Breeze
COMMODIOUS AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES.
COMFORT, CLEANLINESS AND BEST OF FOOD.
PURE BRACING AIR.
EXCELLENT RESORT FOR INVALIDS AND HOLIDAY-SEEKERS.
LAWN-TENNIS COURT AND RIFLE RANGE.

SHAIK,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A NEW English-built MAIL-PHAETON convertible into a T. Cart, with ladies' folding steps, by Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

An English-built Canoe LANDAU, in very good order, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S.I.

A second-hand single-seated BROUGHAM, by Thorn.

And several other second-hand Carriages and a few new GRAM and GRASS MACHINES, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch, and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.	BULLETS.	CARTRIDGES.
SHOT, ORDINARY.	BULLET MOULDS.	CARTRIDGE CASES.
SHOT, CHILLED.	CAPS.	CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
MEASURES.	WADS.	CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
HUNTING KNIVES.	SUNDRIES.	CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR

PIGOU, WILKS, AND LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

Specially compiled for India, enable the Shikary to keep a register of all game killed in a handy and convenient form, will last for several years, and thus become valuable as a record of Shikary occurrence. Contains practical hints on the measuring, cleaning, and preserving of skins, Rs. 2-8 each.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

RIDING TROUSERS "A PERFECT FIT."

'COMFORT IN THE SADDLE." AND BREECHES.

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour	Rs. 24 0
Thin Bedfordcord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab or (*Karki*)	" 26 0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, Drab or (*Karki*)	" 28 0
White Bedford or Doeskin, most perfect materials	" 38 0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic	" 36 0
Drab Stockingette (*Karki*), a new Elastic Material, stout, soft, and comfortable	" 48 0
White do. do.	" 48 0

Gaiters of the above materials, from Rs. 10. Real Buckskins for Strapping Knees, and Seat

CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE=12½ PER CENT.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

VALUABLE TONICS.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
The favorite Tonic,
ESPECIALLY INDICATED IN TROPICAL CLIMATES,
is most carefully prepared by us, and may be relied on as of
Full Medicinal Value.
Per bot. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.
Of the greatest benefit to Children and Invalids,
Materially assisting to build up the system and give Health and Strength.
Per bottle Re. 1-8.

EASTON'S PILLS,
Of similar constitution to the CELEBRATED SYRUP OF DR. EASTON,
but with Phosphorus in a free state,
ACTING MORE IMMEDIATELY as a powerful Tonic.
Per bottle, Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.

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PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.

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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS

& LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE

FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.

All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.

Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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INVALIDS' WINES.

OUR
LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH and which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	Rs. 50
" Gold Hunting Keyless Case	" 65
" Gold Half-Hunting " "	" 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

From SIR WM. DAVIES.

Col. Sir Wm. and Lady Davies stayed two days in the Great Western Hotel and were very comfortable.

I was most comfortable while staying for 10 days at the Great Western Hotel. Servants very attentive.

F. A. DAVY, M.D.,
I. N. Medical Staff.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
FANCY COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN invite special attention to their designs for HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, NATIONAL and FANCY COSTUMES, for Fancy Balls, Private Theatricals, &c. The greatest attention is given to accuracy in details.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. | LADIES' OUTFITTERS. | EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

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Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

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BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 26th and 28th instant, on account of DASSARA and MOHARRAM Holidays.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th September, 1887.

CHUBB'S
PATENT CUPBOARD LOCK WITH 2 KEYS.
3, 3½, 4 and 4 by 3 inches.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

NOVELTIES.

"THE JUBILEE ELECTRIC BELL."

Complete with Bell, Push, Wire, Battery and Staples. Reliable, and requires no previous knowledge of Electricity for fixing.

Extremely useful for calling servants, as a Call Bell in offices, from mansion to stables, or as a burglar and fire alarm.

Price, complete, only Rs. 14; three Bells for Rs. 40.

"THE IMPROVED CHAMPAGNE SCREW TAP."

A Champagne Corkscrew and Ærated Water Tap for drawing off small quantities of liquid.

Plated, Rs. 3-8 each.

CALVERT'S
DOMESTIC CARBOLIC
VAPORISER,

FOR purification of the air in SICK ROOMS, removal of MOSQUITOES and other INSECTS and general use where an AERIAL DISINFECTING and PURIFYING AGENT is required.

Vaporiser, each Re. 1.
Concentrated Carbolic Powder for the Vaporiser, Per tin, As. 12.
Calvert's DENTO-PHENOLENE (new dentifrice), Per bottle, Re. 1.

"HARRISON'S PATENT GELATINE EYE-SHADES.

Effectually shield the eyes from the injurious glare of the sun, gas, lamps or other bright lights, which so often cause nervous headaches and premature loss of sight. They are invaluable to Clergymen, Schoolmasters, Students, Clerks, and others who from necessity or choice are constantly reading or writing.

Of all colours the flesh tinted variety is almost invisible at a distance.

Single As. 8. Double As. 12 and Rs. 1-4

AWARDED THREE SILVER MEDALS, 1885.
IMMISCH'S SELF-REGISTERING PATENT
METALLIC THERMOMETERS.
FOR CLINICAL AND ORDINARY PURPOSES.

THE MOST ACCURATE, RELIABLE, NON-BREAKABLE AND CONVENIENT INSTRUMENTS.

Approved and Recommended by the LEADING MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC Journals. Decidedly superior to Glass Thermometers in readily recording Temperature.

"Sensitive, Durable and Reliable"—*Provincial M. Journal.*

"It is equally sensitive and accurate as glass clinical Thermometers."—*Lancet.*

Price for an Improved Self-registering Thermometer In Silver Case with Kew Certificate Rs. 21-0.
In Gold Case " " Rs. 50-0.

AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

UNTIL further notice Passenger Trains between Mormugao Harbour and Sonauli (Foot of the Ghats) run as under:—

	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
Mormugao Harbour ......Dep.	7 45	3 10	Sonauli .....Dep.	7 14	2 39
Sonauli .....Arr.	11 20	6 45	Mormugao Harbour ......Arr.	10 40	6 5

The Train (S M R) leaves Castle Rock (Top of the Ghats) for Dharwar and Belgaum at 10-45 a.m. | The Train (S M R) arrives at Castle Rock (Top of the Ghats) from Dharwar and Belgaum at 5-9 p.m.

Passengers can, by previous notice, arrange with the Carting Contractor, Castle Rock, for conveyance between Sonauli and Castle Rock.

Messrs. Shepherd's Steamers will, from 20th September, run daily between Mormugao Harbour and Bombay, calling at intermediate Ports. Leaving the Harbour after arrival of the Evening Train their Steam Launch will ply between Panjim and Mormugao Harbour in connection with our Trains.

Deck passage to or from Bombay ....Re. 1

W. I. P. R. GOODS RATES.

Commencing not later than 1st October, Goods can be booked through between Bombay and Deuli (S M R) and vice versa at the following rates (per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.)

NOTE.—All packages must bear consignees' marks to ensure prompt and correct delivery.

FROM BOMBAY.

To Stations.	Special class per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Ordinary Goods Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Cotton Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Full pressed.	Half pressed.	Docras.	Grain, Seeds, Salt and Kerosine Oil. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 81 mds. & upwards.	Under 81 maunds.	Piece Goods Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Cotton Piece Goods and Twist.	Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods mixed with Silk and Twist.	Silk Piece Goods.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mormugao Harbour	0 3 7	0 4 8	0 6 5	0 10 6	0 14 9	1 4 1	0 4 4	0 6 3	0 8 5	0 3 2	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 6 3	0 8 5
Margao	0 4 8	0 5 10	0 7 10	0 12 5	1 1 2	1 7 6	0 5 5	0 7 8	0 10 0	0 4 2	0 5 10	0 5 5	0 7 8	0 10 0
Deuli	0 9 2	0 11 4	0 15 5	1 8 11	2 2 11	3 0 4	0 9 4	0 13 10	1 0 6	0 8 0	0 11 4	0 9 4	0 13 10	1 2 6

FROM DEULI.

To Stations.	Special class per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Ordinary Goods Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Cotton Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Full pressed.	Half pressed.	Docras.	Grain, Seeds, Salt and Kerosine Oils. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 81 mds. & upwards.	Under 81 maunds.	Piece Goods Rates. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Cotton Piece Goods and Twist.	Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods mixed with Silk and Twist.	Silk Piece Goods.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Margao	0 5 2	0 6 2	0 8 3	0 13 2	1 2 5	1 9 6	0 4 7	0 6 11	0 9 2	0 4 7	0 6 2	0 4 7	0 6 11	0 9 2
Mormugao Harbour	0 5 7	0 6 8	0 8 11	0 14 5	1 4 2	1 12 1	0 5 1	0 7 7	0 10 2	0 4 11	0 6 8	0 5 1	0 7 7	0 10 2
Bombay	0 9 2	0 11 4	0 15 5	1 8 11	2 2 11	3 0 4	0 9 4	0 13 10	1 0 6	0 8 0	0 11 4	0 9 4	0 13 10	1 2 6

For further information apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

E. S. PEMBERTON,
Deputy Agent.
Mormugao, Sept. 15, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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IN AID OF THE
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ON MONDAY 26TH & TUESDAY 27TH SEPT.

ON MONDAY THE 26TH
The Comedietta in one Act by G. W. GODFREY, Esq., entitled
MY MILLINER'S BILL.
To be followed by
A MUSICAL FAIRY TALE
In one Act, entitled
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An Original Comedy in three Acts, by G. W. GODFREY, Esq., ENTITLED
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TOP FLOOR of a house, in Elphinstone Circle, available for a residence, admirably suitable for a Bachelor. Rent only Rs. 60. For particulars Apply to
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BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face..................	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face..	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting..............	" 20	" 30

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We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

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Cut-hunting "	" 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

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Lotus..	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 12
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Thistle	" 14

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Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

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NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

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This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

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Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

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A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
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These prices include hinged outer wooden box, fitted with Bottle of Ink, Sponge, and packing charges. Extra Bottles of Ink, Re. 1 and 1-8 each. Full instructions accompany each Multiscriptor.

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THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hitherto fore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All orders will receive prompt attention.
ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

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A NEW HOTEL will be OPENED from 1st October next by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept 1887.

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PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE ....at Re.	1 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG ....at As.	10 "
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CONGOU .... "	4 "

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

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STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
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Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
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BERIGNY & Co,

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per Share, for the first Half-year ending 30th June 1887, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd September 1887, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th inst. on production of Share Certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 19th September 1887.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1887-88, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka...............	4,000	Forest Depots on road-sides.
Belgaum Taluka	1,700	
Total............	5,700	Khandies of 560lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara.......	2,000	Kadra, Kumta and Honawar Bunder Depots.
Central Division of Kanara.......	400	
Southern Division of Kanara.......	2,200	
Total............	4,600	Khandies of 560lbs. each.

2. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Undersigned. Tenders should reach him by the 10th of October 1887.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 3rd September, 1887.

READY FOR SALE.
COMPLETE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS
IN
LARDEN'S HEAT;
BY
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DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant.*

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NOTICE is hereby given that LUCHMONDASS RADHAKISSONDASS has contracted to sell to RAO BAHADOOR CUSTOORCHUND ABIRCHUND the undermentioned immoveable property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson at their Office, No. 79, Meadow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shaik Memon Street nearly commonly called Halleybaug, in the Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 121, new No. 958, old Survey No. 209, and new Survey No. 1446, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and appurtenances standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 303 and now under ward No 357 and street No. 858-62 Shaik Memon Street, Ward C, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the public road commonly called Saik Memon Street and opposite thereto is Mumbadevi Temple property; on or towards the west by the passage of two feet of the hereby bargained premises leading to the south side only and the house lately of Motichund Raghunathdass, but now of Nathooram Jorammull; on or towards the north by the foundation or vacant ground and the house lately of Motichund Raghunathdass, but the same is now vested in Trustees of certain Indenture of Trust executed by the late Candass Narrandass deceased; and on or towards the south by the house of Gungadass Vizbhoocandass deceased, and which said hereditaments and premises have been for sometime past and are now in the occupation of the Tenants of the said Luchmondass Radhakissondass.—Dated this 12th day of September, 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£3,1[illegible],000
RESERVE FUND .... £[illegible]

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The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

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Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens............ Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. .... " 2-12 "
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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
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ATTENTION is invited to the quarries of the well-known "PORBANDAR STONE" situated in the Aditiana Hill, about eight miles from the Port of Porbandar, from which there is access by sea to all parts of India. The softness, durability and beauty of the best kinds have led to its employment for ornamental architecture, but the supply is practically inexhaustible and easily worked. There is no reason why its cost should not be much diminished and its use greatly extended if the industry is taken up by persons of intelligence and capital.

A good bridged and metalled road is being made and will shortly be completed, between the hill and the creek where the stone is loaded into lighters. It is thence conveyed about a mile to the roadstead, where it is transferred to country craft. The latter boats, when bound for Bombay, can fill up with cotton during the greater part of the season. The quarry-land has been demarcated into thirteen sections corresponding to already existing divisions, and each bearing a name recognized in the local trade. The stone in four of these sections is first class in quality; in two it is second class; in four it is third class; and in three of fourth or lowest class. Even the inferior stone is largely exported to Gujarat in Slabs.

The royalty due to the owner of the quarries, the export duty levied by the State, and all other charges levied by the two aforesaid parties have been consolidated into one charge, which is equivalent to between 6 and 7 rupees per 100 cubic feet.

Bai Shri Pratapba, the owner, has entrusted the management of her whole immoveable property to the Administrators, subject to the Sanction of Government.

It is not proposed at this early stage to enter into any arrangement for a long term of years, as it may be better for all parties to get a little experience first. Any capitalist who may wish to try the ground is requested to apply for the sole right for twelve months to quarry in one or other of the thirteen sections on such terms for occupancy right as may be agreed on. Any other particulars will as far as possible be given with pleasure by

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Porbandar State, Kathiawar,
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LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
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1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15[illegible] 14 1
1878	£2,845,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............................	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............................	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________Day of ____________18___ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________
Address __________________
Occupation _______________
____________________188

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
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Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS.
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARBIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) Dr. De Roos' "Guttæ Vitæ" or Dr. De Roos' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Eliza (barque), from Port Louis; Tirnavo (s), Cardiff and Patna (s) Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Britannia (s), for Marseilles and Liverpool.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 10th inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 59,195 in receipts.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—Salay Mahomed Aboo, of no fixed place of residence, was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan with stealing a bundle containing a metal watch, wearing apparel and sundry small articles, of the collective value of Rs. 35-13-6, the property of Tyeb Ali Hussanali, a plumber, from his shop at Phool Gully, on Tuesday last. At 3 p.m. on the day in question, the complainant was lying asleep in his shop and the bundle in question was left hanging on a nail in the wall. The accused finding the complainant asleep removed the bundle and was walking away with it, when a little boy named Bablia Dhondoo, who witnessed the occurrence, woke the complainant and told him of it. He immediately went after the accused, who, on finding himself pursued, dropped the bundle and commenced to run. He was overtaken, however, by the complainant, and was seized and handed over to a policeman. The accused, on pleading guilty, was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

APPEAL AGAINST A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Allan Turner, applied to Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood for an order to send for the record and proceedings in the case of Sobhugchund Tullokchund *vs.* Balloo Rama. This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who acquited the accused of a charge of theft, and fined the complainant in the sum of Rs. 50, which were rewarded to the defendant as compensation. On the 31st July last, the defendant, without the permission of the complainant, by whom he was employed as a domestic servant, absented himself from his duties and disappeared from the house. The complainant, on making enquiries to ascertain if there was any thing missing from his house, discovered that certain articles of wearing apparel were missing. A report was made to the police by the complainant's Mehta, who on the same day, the 3rd August last, succeeded in tracing defendant to a house in Hunnooman lane and had him arrested by the police. On the 4th August, the charge of theft against the defendant was proceeded with before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, when Mr. Sealy, a pleader, represented the defendant, while the complainant appeared in person. The Magistrate, after hearing the statements made by the complainant and his Mehta, and also the statement of Balloo Rama in his defence, discharged the latter and fined the complainant in the sum of Rs. 50. It was submitted that the evidence did not warrant the conclusion at which the Magistrate arrived, namely that the charge of theft was false and had been maliciously fabricated in order to procure the arrest of Baloo Rama and to bring him, if possible, into trouble. The magistrate, it was alleged by the complainant, attached undue importance to the circumstance that he failed to explain, why the sudden disappearance of the defendant had led him to suspect that he had committed theft. Suspicion, under such circumstances, was only natural. The magistrate's decision was based wholly on the statements made by the accused, uncorroborated as they were by any evidence. The defence set up, it was alleged, was simply a bare denial of the charge, and the motive for the charge, as stated by the accused, was much too meagre and unlikely to make it reliable.

Their Lordships ordered the papers to be sent for to consider the question of the propriety of the fine of Rs. 50.

CAUSING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

AN appeal in the case of the Empress *vs.* Virsang Valla from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, was heard before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Nagindas Tulseydass with Mr. Gokaldas Parakh appeared for the accused, and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

The prisoner was in March last, with another person who was acquitted by the High Court in June last, convicted by Mr. Aston of causing mischief by fire with intent to cause damage to agricultural produce; and both were sentenced to transportation for seven years each. It appears that on the 19th February last, three persons were specially watching their grass in the grass yards outside the village of Solgaum, because some of the grass had been fired there five days previously by a brother of the accused and others. The grass belonged to Kahandas Javer, who was at Ahmedabad prosecuting the other offenders. The watchmen said that, on hearing a rustling at midnight, they went stealthily to the spot indicated and saw the accused and his companion in the act of putting blazing grass to the stack of Kahandas Javer. The accused had burning cowdung fuel in his hand, and his companion had a bundle of blazing grass. The men were immediately seized. An attempt to put out the fire failed, and twelve stacks, worth about Rs. 1,000 were burnt down. An alarm being raised, the villagers and the mamlutdar arrived; and the offenders were handed over to the latter, who took them to the village chowkey. The defence was that the accused and his companion were arrested, because some years ago some relatives of theirs had got Kahandas fined for assault. The Sessions Judge, differing from both the assessors, convicted the accused, and sentenced each to transportation for seven years.

Their lordships, on a review of the evidence, were not satisfied with the identification of the accused. The report of the mamlutdar was considered unsatisfactory in certain particulars. The names of the accused were not given in the first instance; and there were reasons for believing that the story of the witnesses that the accused were identified was not true. The view taken by the assessors appeared to be reasonable. Their lordships agreed with the assessors, and acquitted the accused, and ordered him to be discharged.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE MOOSA ABDOOL LUTIFF.—Mr. Starling applied for leave to amend the schedule. Mr. Lang, for a creditor, opposed the application for the reason that leave had twice before been granted to amend the schedule, but that it had not been amended. His Lordship directed that the insolvent should amend the schedule within ten days.

RE BHIKAJEE GANESH.—Mr. Russell, on behalf of a creditor, moved for a rule nisi, requiring the insolvent to show cause why the discharge granted him sometime ago should not be revoked. The learned counsel said his client was absent when the discharge was granted, and knew nothing about it. His Lordship granted a rule as applied for, making itreturnable on the 5th prox.

RE COWASJI OOKERJI.—Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved that the examination of the insolvent in reference to certain properties situated in the Central Provinces should be adjourned. The matter was adjourned until the second Wednesday in January next.

RE DINANATH MOROBA.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE SAYID HOOSEIN RAHIMALI.—His Lordship refused an application made by Mr. Manker on behalf of the insolvent for an extension of the interim order, remarking that the insolvent had done nothing in the five months during which he had an interim order.

RE ATMARAM GOVIND.—Mr. Manker applied for leave to amend the insolvent's schedule, which was granted.

RE PALONJI DADABHOY.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Sitaram Wittoba; Baburam Ramchunder; Shivjee Petamber; Arthur Henry Cross; Savliaram Tattia and others; Khamissa Joosub and others; Ludha Oomersey Khatri; Henry Howard; Ramjee Babajee Patel; Antoba Chimnajee; Shamjee Govindjee Joshi; Babaji Hukaram; George F. Hudson; Rajab Russool Boraji and Fatmabai.

MR. MACKAY, the missionary whom the King of Uganda has at length permitted to return to the coast, is understood to be in full possession of Emin Pasha's views regarding the ultimate disposition of the Equatorial Province. This is a matter which concerns us, for by the recent arrangement with Germany we secured one of the best routes into the interior. Owing to that circumstance, only this country could properly develop the Equatorial Province; and this appears to be Dr. Emin's own conviction. Mr. Mackay will no doubt have someting to say on the subject when he reaches Zanzibar.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the mill premises, Soopari-Baugh Road, Parell. Mr. Hurkissondass Narrotumdass, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1887 was submitted to the meeting.

It will be pleasing to you to know that this year presents gratifying results, the gross profits amounting to no less a sum than Rs. 3,05,882-0-3. Out of this sum, your Directors have writtten off Rs. 49,000 on account of depreciation of machinery, and they have set apart Rs. 7,000 to meet other calls. Thus, there stand Rs. 2,49,882-0-3 as the amount of net profits for the year. But Rs. 80,500 have already been paid away as *ad-interim* dividend for the half-year ending 31st December 1886, at Rs. 70 per share, and this leaves for settlement at present Rs. 1,69,382-0-3, which your Directors recommend may be disposed of as under:—I. To be paid as dividend at Rs. 75 per share, raising the total dividend for the year to Rs. 145 per share, or 14½ per cent. Rs. 86,250; II. To be taken to the credit of "Reserved Dividend Fund Account" Rs. 57,500; III. To be taken to the credit of new Engine Account" Rs. 5,000; IV. To be taken to the credit of "Replacement or renewal of Machinery" Rs. 15,000; V. To be taken to the credit of "Bonus Account" Rs. 4,000; Total Rs. 1,67,750; VI. Balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 1,632-0-3; total Rupees 1,69,382-0-3; Items I, V, and VI. call for no remark, Item II.—The heading mentioned in it appears, for the first time, in the accounts of the mills. It is proposed to raise a fund to provide in future, for fair dividends to shareholders during years of depression. Such a provision your directors consider not only very desirable, but also highly advisable as tending to ensure in a greater degree the confidence of the people who have invested, or may invest, their monies in the concern. It creates, as it were, a second "Reserve" and your directors feel confident that it will receive your sanction. The fund will be dealt with separately, and the monies in it devoted entirely for the benefit of the shareholders. Item III.—This is intended to meet the difference between the items of adjustment in the accounts under the heads "New Engine Account" and "The New Engine House Account"—*vide* Balance Sheet. Item IV.—Of the necessity for this item your directors consider any explanation scarcely needed. In a well-regulated mill the replacement of old machinery (in many cases fully used-up) by new machinery is a *sine qua non*, due regard being had to the improvements effected in it, or its component parts, in the march of time. It enables the establishment to keep abreast of the developments in mechanical arts, which are the characteristics of the present age, and prepares them to meet the keen competition in Cotton Industry which surrounds us on all sides. With reference to the 5th para. of our Report for 1885-86, your directors beg to state that the new engine from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co. has given satisfaction. It has not only secured steadiness and speed in the working of the mills, but has also tended to economy in the consumption of coal. Your mill premises, together with the machinery and the ordinary contents therein, stand insured, as in the previous year, at Rs. 12,06,520. The cotton bought for feeding the mills against the monsoon has also been insured, for short periods, to the extent of Rs. 1,25,000; and the policies connected therewith will expire in November next.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:

Gentlemen:—I am sure you will all admit that the report just read out to this meeting affords matter for congratulation, and I deem it my duty as chairman of the Board to add that it reflects great credit on the Agents, to whose successful management are due the gratifying results mentioned in it. A retrospect of the affairs of our mills shows that the amount of gross receipts for the year under review, vizt. Rs. 3,05,882-0-3 is the second best annual return since the opening of the Mills in 1871-72. The first best occurred in 1881-82, when it stood at Rs. 3,11,366-11-5. But if the relative prices realized for our yarns and cloths during those years, as shown in the maagin, were allowed to form an element of consideration in our calculation, then 1886-87 must carry off the palm, in every respect. It will be interesting to know that the average price of the cotton consumed in the mills in 1886-87 was Rs. 172-14-0 per candy, against Rs. 174-14-0 in 1881-82.

It is satisfactory to have to note that the production at the mills in respect of yarns as well as piece goods, has also increased to an appreciable extent; and, as far as I can judge, the capabilities of the mills have been well utilized. This likewise, I need hardly say, is attributable to the careful management of our Agents.

	In 1886-87. per pound.	In 1881-82 per pound.
Average price of yarns...	6 3-16 annas.	6 11-16 annas.
Do. cloths...	7 3-16 annas.	8 annas.

Now, as regards the disposal of the amount shown as net profits in the report, I feel confident that its distribution in the manner proposed will command itself to you and receive your general approved. There is one item, however, to which I should particularly wish to direct a few remarks—and this is III. "reserved Dividend Fund Account" Rs. 57,500. It is my firm conviction that the Board has taken a very wise step in starting this fund with the view of ensuring, in future, fair returns for those years, the earnings in which, owing to unforeseen circumstances, may fall short of the standard which has so long guided the fixing of our dividends. I have ascertined that with the exception of 1878-79 and 1879-80—those two years during which mill investments in this Presidency received a shock from various causes—the returns made by our mills gave an average of over 13 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. If those two years were included, then the percentage would stand at over 12½ per cent. Considering the zeal with which the affairs of our mills are conducted by our Agents, it would, I venture to say, be sufficiently safe to reckon upon a continuance of such successes hereafter. But, as you all know, it is not in the nature of things for prosperity to flow on uninterruptedly for ever without check, and it is to guard against an unfavorable turn occasionally that the Board have thought it fit and prudent to establish this fund, which will enable them, whenever necessary, to supplement low dividends by allotments therefrom. The advisability of having such a source of help in adverse times is so self apparent, that I feel certain you will have no hesitation in according your sanction to the plan.

The next item regarding which you might perhaps wish me to speak is IV. "Replacement or Renewal of Machinery Rs. 15,000." This has been already explained in the directors' Report, and the proposed expenditure is one of those items of disbursement which are inseparable from the welfare of all well regulated mills.

Gentlemen, it now remains to add a few words in behalf of the adminstration and the management of the mills. The results of the year show clearly what they have done in the discharge of the trust reposed in them. And we hope that you will find that they have not been wanting in any respect in their endeavour to promote the interests of the shareholders since we last had the pleasure of meeting in this hall. Gentlemen, I have done, and with your leave, I beg to propose that the report under consideration be adopted, and that the audited balance sheet and the statement of Profit and Loss Account be taken as read and be passed.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 75 per share; confirming the appointment of Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama as a director to the vacant seat on the Board; re-electing Messrs. Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas and Jairam Narronjee as directors; reappointing Messrs. Dwarkadass Odhowjee and Shantaram B. Dewoolker as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company for their careful and painstaking management of the company's affairs.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated.

Immediately after a present of money was distributed to Mr. Parknison, the Spinning Manager and Mr. Smith, the Weaving Manager of the mill for their good conduct and zeal displayed in their duties towards the working of the mills for the past year. Mr. Thomas Baptist, the supervisor and other servants of the Mill, also received several sums of money as presents. The work-people were treated with sweetmeats, caps and *Chowlees*, &c., for which they appeared to be very thankful.

THE Speaker, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is really very funny. Mr. Philip Stanhope described Mr. Balfour as having a "lackadaisical and whimsical mind," whereupon Mr. Peel promptly rebuked him for the use of language which was not only unparliamentary but not even "commonly courteous." Now really this is too droll—both in itself and by comparison. We consult the authority to which the Government appealed the other day—Johnson's Dictionary—and find that "lackadaisical" means "affectedly pensive," and "whimsical," "oddly fanciful." If the use of either of these terms is wanting in common courtesy, then all we can say is that most of the best English writers are "no gentlemen." A comparison of Mr. Peel's *index expurgatorius* with Mr. Courney's leads to even funnier results. Mr. Macdonald wants to know what words may be used in Parliament. Well, that all depends on who is in the chair; but the following table may be found useful:—

Parliamentary.	Un-parliamentary.	Un-parliamentary & ungentlemanly.
A sneak.	A released convict.	Whimsical.
A rhinoceros.	A liar.	Lackadaisical.

THE RUKHMABAI LIBEL CASE.

YESTERDAY Mr. Hemming, in the case against Rao Bahadur Hurrichund Yadowjee and Rukhmabai, replied to the addresses of counsel for the defence. Before he did so, however, the Hon. P.M. Mehta, with the permission of the Court and the consent of the other side, produced the summons issued in the case of Dadaji against Rukhmabai and a certificate of the birth of Narayen Dharmaji's daughter. Mr. Hemming said, he did not know whether it was necessary for him to reply to the arguments of counsel on the law which with the cases quoted were entirely beyond the mark in the present issue. If his Worship had already formed an opinion in his favour on this point he would only deal with the question of *quantum* of punishment and something about Narayen Dharmaji's evidence.

The Magistrate: I think it is hardly right for you to fish as to what my opinion is.

Mr. Hemming replied that he did not wish for the slightest possible indication and would proceed without further delay. He endeavoured to show that the passages in Rukhmabai's letter to which objection was made were prompted by malice and not made in good faith, as was contended by the other side. They were not privileged and Rukhmabai was in no wise compelled to write the words complained of. By no means could they be made out to be privileged. He denied that Narayen Dharmaji was a lying witness. His evidence was as consistent as that of an uneducated man could be expected to be. There was not a scintilla of evidence to show that the Camatee woman was his mistress. Mr. Hemming at length reviewed the history of the Dadaji-Rukhmabai case, and continuing urged that by no means could it be said that due care and attention had been exercised in the authorship and publication of the letter which could not be justified by any means. He read cases almost innumerable in support of his contention. Three hours and a half were occupied by the review of evidence, and at half-past four o'clock Mr. Hemming addressed himself to the subject of punishment which should be meted out to the defendants, bringing his remarks to a close at 4-40.

His Worship intimated that he would be prepared to give judgment at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning next.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday there were present:—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., chairman, Colonel Merewether, R.E., Sir Henry Morland, the Hon. V. N. Mandlick, C.S.I., Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. R. N. Khote, Javerilal Umiashunker, and M. N. Banaji

THE STREET IMPROVEMENT AT BHOOLESHWAR.

The Council considered letter, dated 14th instant, from the chairman, Municipal Corporation, asking them with reference to the Corporation's resolution, dated 8th instant, to favour him with all the papers connected with the purchase of land at the corner of Bhooleshwar and Pinjrapole streets, the property of Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, in view to the same being laid before a meeting of the Corporation as asked for by that body on the 8th idem.

The Chairman said that the papers had already been handed over by the Commissioner, and the Council had only to pass a formal resolution that the papers be forwarded to the Chairman of the Corporation.

Mr. Javerilal said that Mr. Syani, who was absent, was of opinion that it was desirable that the Council in forwarding the papers should send a short *precis* of the various resolutions passed by the Council and also the reasons which induced them to pass the resolutions.

The Chairman: If you have anything to propose regarding the subject we will hear you.

Mr. Javerilal proposed that a short *precis* of the several resolutions as well as the reasons which induced the Council to pass those resolutions be forwarded to the Corporation together with the papers.

Dr. Cowasjee was not in favour of sending any memorandum to the Corporation as it was not asked by that body.

The Chairman said that the Council could not give full reasons as members were devided on the question. He did not think they could send any memorandum which would be said to be complete. The Corporation only asked for the papers, and the Council had only to forward them.

Dr. Waters said that if Mr. Syani wished to give a *precis* of the resolutions and the reasons which induced the Council to pass those resolutions, he had better explain the whole thing to the Corporation when the papers came before them for discussion.

Colonel Merewether was in favour of simply forwarding the papers as asked by the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Mundlik said that the Council was not asked for any explanation, and if they were asked, they should respectfully decline to give it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Banaji observed that the Hon. Mr. Metha in the speech that he made on the subject of the resolution at the Corporation distinctly stated that the Corporation would await what the Council had to say in the matter. Although the resolution did not ask for any explanation, Mr. Metha who proposed it referred to an explanation from the Council in his speech.

Dr. Waters: We cannot speak on it collectively.

After some discussion the Hon. Mr. Mundlik proposed "That the Corporation be informed, in reference to their resolution of the 8th instant that all the Town Council's papers in the case of the land taken from Mr Mulji were included in the file, which was handed to the Chairman of the Corporation by the Acting Municipal Commissioner on the same day."

Colonel Merewether seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

ADDITIONAL GRANT FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT.

It was proposed by Mr. Javerilal, and seconded by Mr. Khote, and carried, "That with reference to the Town Council's resolution, dated 7th instant, recommending that an additional grant of Rs. 30,000 be sanctioned for street improvement, the Town Council, upon the application of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, now recommend the Corporation to increase the grant to Rs. 60,00, 0which added to the sum granted in January last will make one lakh of rupees for the current year."

The Council after transacting other routine business adjourned.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

67-86—Tyabji and D—Khudiza Begum alias Doolum Begum vs. Awed bin Oomer Sultan—Winter and B—Part hard.

119-87—Janardhen G—Runchordas Surji and another vs. Camarbai and another—Hore, C and B.

60-87—Mirza H K—Ramchunder Ganooji vs. Sawaliaram Ganooji—In person.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Meggi Luckmidas vs. Munchabai, widow of Cullianchund Maneckchund—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

149-87—Tobin and R—Atmaram Yadowji and another vs. Cooverji Cowasji Jussawalla—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

195-87—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhai Visram and others vs. Vullibhoy Cassumbhoy.—In person.

206-87—Hore, C and B—Dayal Moolji vs. Jivibai and others—J C Cama.

For further directions on special Commissioner's Report.

189-83—Janardhen G—Radhabai vs. Soonder Pandurung—Thakurdas, D and C.

126-83—Payne, G and S—Premsookh Juggonnath and another vs. Ramchunder Gunnediwala and others—Thakurdas D and C.

126-85 Tyabji and D—Shri Samatsingji Soorsingji vs. Joosub Haji Ahmed—Macfarlane, E and H.

147-87—Little, S F and N—Bapty Brothers vs. Annie Bapty—Craigie L and Q.

63-87—Tyabji and D—Settabai and others vs. Dhana Pacharia and others—Calk W and S.

461-85—Ardesir, H and D—Oomer Jamal vs. Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rahman and others—Payne G and S, and Tyabji and D.

THE *Indian Daily News*, commenting upon our statement that the Local Government has applied to be allowed to publish the report of the Commissioner in the Cambay case, bnt that the Secretary of State has witheld permission, says:—Lord Cross must perceive that after the marked difference between the Bombay Government's and his own conclusions founded upon the report, the public are entitled to demand that the report itself should be submitted to their judgement. Mr. Wilson's sympathisers in particular will desire to see the report made public. If the Government actually does decline to give it to the Press in India, Mr. Wilson may be able to influence some member of the House of Commons to insist upon its production, though the case may be forgotten or lost in more important events before Parliament again meets.

A CHARGE OF LIBEL.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Jehangeer B. Murzban, and Mr. K. M. Shroff, proprietors of the *Jame Jamshed*, and Mr. Ardesheer B. Patel, the sub-editor, appeared before Mr. Ryan in answer to summonses issued against them at the instance of a Parsee priest named Pheroshaw Edulji, charging them with libelling him in the *Jame Jamshed* newspaper. Mr. Moroji Cashinath appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy appeared to watch the case on behalf of the *Bombay Samachar*. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta conducted the defence.

Mr. Moroji said his Worship would remember that on the day the summonses in this case were applied for, he wanted a longer postponement, in order to enable the complainant to attend the Court. The complainant, who was a priest by profession, was at present under a sort of religious prohibition on account of the Mukbad holidays of the Parsees. A postponement was also necessary, because the English translation of the whole of the article complained of was not yet ready, and all the witnesses had not yet been duly summoned.

The Magistrate: We have a translation already.

Mr. Moroji: I do not know if it is a complete translation. But my principal ground for a postponement is a religious prohibition. I gave notice to the other side of my intention to ask for a postponement, and I understand that they are going to oppose my application.

Mr. Mehta: I strongly oppose the application, and the reasons which I have to urge on behalf of my clients are these. This prosecution has been hanging over us for sometime past, and it is very injurious to the reputation of the paper of which the first two of my clients are the proprietors and publishers, that the charge should be allowed to stand a day longer than is necessary. When I shall state what I have to say with regard to our defence in this matter, your Worship will find that under cover of this prosecution, an imputation has been made against the paper which is entirely false and scandalous, and that imputation should not be kept hanging over the paper for one minute longer than it is necessary. For this reason my clients feel it incumbent on them to oppose the application for a postponement. With regard to the specific grounds put forward by Mr. Moroji, one of these has been already disposed of by your Worship, namely, that relating to the translation. If the translation is not ready, it is no fault of the defendant. If the other side do not choose to get the translations ready, they must bear the consequences. As for the summoning of witnesses, I think it was also their duty to see that the witnesses were properly summoned, and summoned in time. The third ground is one in respect of which we have only the word of Mr. Moroji, given of course, upon the instructions of his client, that there is a religious prohibition to the complainant coming in this Court to-day. If a Parsee mobed (priest) has taken *Brashnoom* and officiates in a temple, he may have an objection to attend the Court. But I will prove by witnesses, if you so desire, that the complainant has been freely going about, and that he lately went into an office, in company with another to see that the summons was served upon one of my clients. If he went into that office, surely he can have no objection to appear here. The instructions of Mr. Moroji that the complainant is not in a position to come here, are utterly unauthenticated. The defendants have been compelled, as I have stated, to resist this application, because under cover of this prosecution an insinuation has been widely spread against the reputation of the paper, an insinuation which we shall show is utterly false and scandalous. Mr. Moroji laughs. But he laughs best who laughs last and I shall therefore reserve my own laugh till the end. I do not want to anticipate what may come out. But I say that is our position. We shall be able to show that the imputations which have been made under cover of this prosecution are of a libellous and baseless character, and it will be for us to take afterwards such proceedings as we shall think it advisable to take in vindication of our reputation.

The Magistrate: I have always been willing to make concessions where religious grounds are involved.

Mr. Mehta: Quite so. If there was a *bona fide* difficulty, I should have raised no objection.

After some further remarks from Mr. Mehta, the Magistrate said it seemed to him that the complainant was not an officiating priest in a temple, and his Worship therefore, did not see what objection there could be to his appearing in the court.

Mr. Moroji: Different people have different views. As to the matter being scandalous and false, I say a false report has been published, and they must answer for it. Whether they have been made a tool of by somebody or not, is quite another question.

The Magistrate: I do not believe myself that there was any malice.

Mr. Moroji: But it has been said that it is scandalous and false.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Moroji has misunderstood me. I say a false insinuation has been made under cover of this prosecution which is very injurious to our paper.

Mr. Moroji: One ought to take the consequences of his own acts whether he is made a tool of by others or not.

The Magistrate: They may have unwillingly published the report. I do not think responsible publishers like the gentlemen here would publish any such thing knowing it to be false. I cannot study the susceptibilities of your client, Mr. Moroji. He must appear in the witness-box, and be subjected to some cross-examination. I want to see if you have a case.

Mr. Moroji: I may offer other evidence, if your Worship desires.

The Magistrate: No, I want him to swear to this information. I felt at first that there might be a real religious objection on the part of your client. But now I am quite convinced that it is a mere pretext for not appearing in the box to-day. He must come. I want to confront him with the persons whom he has accused.

Mr. Moroji again urged his objection; but the Magistrate over-ruled it, saying that the complainant, who was downstairs, should be sent for.

Mr. Moroji then asked his Worship to keep back the case till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Mehta did not object to this application, and it was granted by his Worship.

When the case was again called on after 3 o'clock, Mr. Moroji informed his Worship that nothing could induce the complainant to break through the religious prohibition. Mr. Moroji wanted to offer evidence to show that the complainant was at present a *Brashnoom* mobed, and was, therefore, not allowed to go into a court of law, although he might move about and go to the houses of his clients for the purpose of performing religious ceremonies.

A Parsee priest named Hormusji Dadabhai was called to give evidence that the complainant having held the *Brashnoom* was not able to come into a court of law. In his cross-examination by Mr. Mehta, the witness said that the objection would not be so much to appearing in the court, as to being sworn in the court. The magistrate said that if the taking of the oath was the only objection, he would not insist upon it but would only have his affirmation. Mr. Moroji having again said that the complainant could not be induced to attend, the magistrate asked Mr. Mehta if he had anything to say on the case.

Mr. Mehta hereupon said: An entirely fictitious report appeared in the *Jame Jamshed* concerning several persons as having been convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of gambling, and fined for the offence. The circumstances under which the report appeared are these, and my narration of those circumstances will enable the court to judge what is our position in the matter, and of our good faith in the publication of the report. There is a person of the name of Maneckei Jamsetji Chandana a proof reader in the employ of the *Bombay Samachar*. One Barjorji Naoroji Apakhtiar came to the office, and in the presence of Maneckji said that one Hormusji Bharucha of Khetwadi had written a letter to the editor of the *Bombay Samachar*, informing him that some af the Mobeds there had been fined by Mr. Dosabhoy for gambling in the Hormazd Baugh in Khetwady. I may here mention that the proprietor and editor of the *Samachar* is connected with the Ashburner's Agiary of which the complainant is one of the priests employed there. The father of the proprietor of the Samachar was a dustoor of the agiary. A reporter of the *Samachar* whose name is Erachshaw comes in at that time, and in the presence of the proof reader he is sent off to bring a report of the case from the Girgaum Police Court. He sends in at 2 o'clock what purports to be a report of the case, and it is handed to the printer and proofs are taken out. Mr. Maneckji Burjorji, the proprietor of the *Samachar* comes in in the meantime. He is told that a report of the Gambling case had been obtained, and he says it is a matter of very great importance and that they should have a leading article on it. After proofs were turned out, Burjorji, the sub-editor tells Maneckji Chandana, to go to the other Vernacular papers, and particularly to the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, and tell them of this case and offer a proof of the report, because Mr. Maneckji the proprietor thought the case should be taken up by all the Gujerati papers. I need not tell your Worship that it is a very common practice with newspapers to exchange proofs, and this practice has actually been in existence between the *Jam-e-Jamshed* and the *Bombay Samachar*. Maneckji Chandana goes to the sub-editor of the *Jame*, Mr. Ardesheer, who was ill at his house, and shows him the proof. Mr. Ardesheer said he was ill and told him to go to the office. Ardesheer gives him a note to the printer and tells him to give the proof to the printer. The report appeared the next day in the *Jame Jamshed*. It was then found out that all this was a sham, which had been gone through within the cognisance of Mr. Maneckji, the editor and proprietor of the *Samachar*. When the seven or eight persons mentioned in the report turned up in the office of the *Jame Jamshed* we inserted a contradiction, expressing our great regret at having been led into a mistake. The curious part of the whole affair was that on the same day we received a letter from Mr. Maneckji, addressed to Mr. Murzban asking him to find out in the interests of both the papers in what way they were imposed upon. This certainly was not an ingenious proceeding to take, as the whole thing was planned in the *Samachar* office, and after that it was very curious indeed to receive a letter, in which Mr. Maneckji says that he found it stated that a report had been supplied from his office to the *Jame-Jamshed*. It is this insinuation which is causing us harm, that we surreptitiously got that proof. I am asked to say emphatically that this insinuation is utterly groundless, and if any body has been guilty of defamation in the matter it is Mr. Maneckji because your Honour knows that any body who wrote or printed the original report was just as much guilty of publication as the person who actually publishes it in a newspaper.

It is entirely a planned thing in which we had no part. We had taken all the precaution which as responsible journalists we could take. The report was printed under a supposed guarantee of good faith, and having published it we have done all we could by expressing regret. If we were called upon to justify it, I may say that it was a mistake of fact, and that we were led into the mistake.

The Magistrate: The utmost, I think, that can be said is want of due care and attention.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Ardesheer was informed, on behalf of Mr. Maneckji of the *Samachar* that their report had been obtained by the *Samachar* sending their reporter to the Girgaum Police Court, that it was brought to the office by the reporter, that it had been put in print at the *Samachar* office, and that a leader had been written upon it. I can, therefore, say that due care and attention had been shown by the *Jame's* sub-editor before he ordered the report to be printed in his paper.

The Magistrate: It appears to me that ample apology has been tendered, and I do not see why it should not be accepted.

Mr. Mehta: After our expression of regret which was almost unasked for, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that the motive with which this prosecution has been brought against us is not connected with the case. We have done all we could. It is not even alleged that there was any express malice against the complainant. Why then does the complainant, after the immediate contradiction and expression of regret persist in going on with the charge? The reason appears to be that he is the *mobed* of the Agiary with which Mr. Manockji is connected, and it is a very reasonable inference that he is influenced by Mr. Maneckji. For our part, I say, we are prepared to go on with the case, and prove all the facts which I have laid before your Worship. I have not made a single statement which I am not prepared to prove by evidence, and then I will leave it to the court to judge whether we had not taken such precautions as daily journalists could possibly take. There was every appearance of the report being a *bona fide* one.

Mr. Moroji: What I understand from the learned counsel's speech is that the whole charge is admitted. We have at present nothing to do with the question whether they were the actual persons concerned in preparing the report, or whether it was supplied to them by others. It is not shown whether the case can be covered by any one of the "exceptions" in the code. If they obtained the report, it was their duty to see and inquire whether it was true.

The Magistrate: Ther is a total absence of malice.

Mr. Moroji: The report is entirely false, and malice may be express or implied. A mere retractation is of no avail. Unless we have gone through the case, we can not lay our hands on the actual perpetrators of the offence. If the defendants want to absolve themselves, they must be prepared to proceed with the case. If the defendants are not much to blame, there must be somebody who is liable to punishment.

Mr. Mehta: I have given you the names clearly.

Mr. Moroji: Until we are satisfied as to the way in which the report was obtained, we can not decide one way or the other.

Mr. Mehta: I am quite prepared to go on with the case.

Mr. Moroji said the defendants being conductors of an influential paper ought to have exercised proper care before publishing the report, especially having regard to the character of the complainant and the other mobeds.

Mr. Mehta: As to character, the less said about it the better.

Mr. Bhaishankar here observed that Mr. Mehta had attacked his client, the proprietor of the Bombay *Samachar*, for whom he had come to watch the case. As Mr. Bhaishankar proceeding with his remarks, he was interrupted by Mr. Mehta who said that Mr. Bhaishankar had no *locus standi* whatever to address the court.

The magistrate: You have no *locus standi* Mr. Bhaishankar, I am quite entitled to dismiss this complaint in the absence of the complainant. However, as it may appear to be a denial of justice, I am willing to adjourn the case. If the complainant is not present when the case is again called on, the charge will be dismissed.

The case was then adjourned till Thursday next.

RUSSIA'S AFGHAN PROTEGES.

THE time is fast arriving, says the *St. James's Gazette*, when it may be found desirable to publish a handbook or directory on the subject of the various Afghan chiefs who have from time to time taken refuge on Russian territory. The first to go over was the present Ameer of Afghanistan, who, displaced from the governership of Afghan Turkestan, crossed the Oxus and placed himself in communication with General Kaufmann at Tashkend. He offered, if the Russians would give him men, money, and arms, to return to Afghanistan, drive Shere Ali from the throne, and, placing himself thereon in Shere Ali's stead, rule the country in the interest of Russia; and ultimately attack, with Russian assistance, the English in India. General Kaufmann, however, explained to him in a letter, of which a copy was sent to the Indian Government, that England and Russia were on the best of terms, and that Russia could encourage no hostile measures against a friendly Power. He at the same time told Abdur Rahman that, out of pity for his unfortunate position, the Russian Emperor, always ready to succour the distressed, would grant him a pension of (in English money) £3,500 a year; and when Mr. Schuyler was in Turkestan the Afghan refugee (who, in addition to his very liberal allowance, had received the rank of General in the Russian army) was believed to be saving up his money with a view to an incursion into Afghanistan on his own private account. At last the English did more for Abdur Rahman than the Russians ever could have done; and he is now, we must hope, to be counted among our best friends.

Iskander Khan had twice sought an asylum in Russia, and each time with good results for himself. After being moved, after the defeat of his father (ruler of Herat), from Herat to Cabul, he fled from Cabul, across the Hindoo Koosh and the Oxus, to Bokhara, where, after a temporary sojourn as an officer in the Emir's service, he made his way to the adjacent territory of Russian Turkestan, entered the Russian army, took part with a small body of followers in one of Kaufmann's battles, and was passed on to St. Petersburg, where the Emperor attached him to the Hussars of the Guard, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After leaving Russia, as if to return to Afghanistan, he came to England, where he received a small pension from the India Office; from England went, on the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, to Constantinople, where he endeavoured, but in vain, to obtain permission to raise a regiment of cavalry for service against Russia; from Turkey proceeded to Persia and, not many months ago, returned to Russia, where he was received by the Emperor, and by him appointed to the governorship of Pendjeh the nearest point in the Russian dominions to Herat where Iskander Khan's father once ruled, claiming to rule by hereditary right.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is not, of course, an Afghan. But he puts forward claims to the sovereignty of the Punjaub which Russia has before now held out as a bribe to the Afghans; so that in a general Guide to the pretentions of Russia's Afghan proteges, Dhuleep Singh would be fairly entitled to a place. When, just before the first English expedition to Cabul and the second Russian expedition against Khiva (the one under General Perovski), the Russian agent, Captain Vitkievitch, was instructed to incite the Afghans to an attack upon the English in India by offering to help them towards the reconquest of the Punjaub. If, then, Russia should ever be in a position to dispose of the Punjaub, she would have rival claimants for its sovereignty. Fortunately, the question is one that will keep.

Dhuleep wants from Russia nothing more than the Punjaub, while Iskander Khan would probably be satisfied with the rulership of the fortress and surrounding territory of Herat. Ayoob Khan, of whose arrival in Russia we may now at any moment expect to hear, will be more difficult to content; known as he is to be an aspirant to the throne of Afghanistan. He, Iskander Khan, and Abdur Rahman are all of the same family; and a happy family they would be, if by some not altogether impossible chance, they some day found themselves together under the same roof. Nor would the harmony of the party be increased by the presence of Dhuleep Singh, pretender to a portion of Anglo-Indian territory which is also claimed for Afghanistan.

The latest of Russia's Afghan visitors—unless in his journey to Russia he has been headed by the fast-flying Ayoob Khan—is the Sheikh Djelal-Eddin; an Afghan fanatic who, without demanding anything specially for himself, is known to be a bitter enemy of the English and ready to do anything in order to subvert their rule in India. He has, by the latest advices, been having a long talk with some prominent members of the Panslavist party at Moscow. It is difficult to understand why, on Panslavist principles, they should do anything for him; though, King Nebuchadnezzar having already been formally claimed as a Slavonian, it is quite possible that good ethnological or philological reasons may be found for classing Afghans with the race favoured by Mr. Aksakoff and General Tohernaieff.

A LADIES' TROTTING MATCH.

"CAN the paperchases have begun so early in the season?" would probably have been the astonished remark, say of a stray Simlaite ordered down to Calcutta for a few days, "to look into some bother-some papers you know," and who was taking a ride in the neighbourhood of Ballyganj on Saturday morning, and from the number of carriages and ladies and gentlemen riding, he had some good cause for his exclamation. But the paperchases have not yet commenced. The excitement was entirely due to the fact that a ladies' trotting match had been arranged for, and when the eventful morning had arrived no less than eleven entries had been made, but out of these four scratched. Everything was favourable. The morning was clear and fresh, the maidan, which has been religiously looked after for some months under the watchful eye of one of the best and most sporting of men in Ballyganj, was as perfect as circumstances would allow, and there were any number of willing hands to assist in keeping the course clear during the race. Punctually at 6-30 the ladies met at the Park and drew lots for the stations they were to occupy, and when this ceremony was over, a move was made to the maidan. Mr. Perman, to whose indefatigable energy and care the success of the match is due, took up his position at 7 o'clock precisely, and having seen that all was right, gave the word, and away went the competitors. One of the conditions of the match, and which was strictly adhered to, was that, on any horse breaking out of a trot, he was to be pulled up at once and turned round, and could then continue in the race. Distance, ¾ of a mile.

The following ladies started:—	station.
Miss Beverley on Mac	1
Mrs. Gillespie on Julep	2
Miss Smith on Patch	3
Mrs. Hedger on Dorothy	4
Mrs. Sanderson on Dolly	5
Mrs. Sanders on Footlights ...	6
Mrs. Norman on Brenda	7

Lady riders to pass the flags on their left.

From the very commencement Mrs. Gillespie took the lead, and kept it throughout, winning by thirty yards. The winner was closely pressed, early in the race, by Mrs. Sanderson, but this lady's horse unfortunately broke twice, thus losing a lot of ground, and only came in third. Miss Smith was second. Mrs. Hedger, and Miss Beverley came in all together. Mrs. Norman was outpaced from the first, and retired after going half the distance.

Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. Norman rode their own horses. The morning's excitement wound up with chota hazari at the Park, where some fifty ladies and gentlemen were present. M. Perman's health was proposed in happy terms by Mr. McInnes, and everyone felt that had it not been for him the meet would probably not have been the unqualified success that it was.—*Englishman.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr D Fitzpatrick, CSI, CS, Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept and Offg Resident in Mysore and Chief Commr of Coorg, is appointed to be Chief Commr of Assam, from 18th inst.

The services of Lieut C E H Connell, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as an Offg Cant Magist.

The Rev C H Barlow, MA, has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Beni (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

The Rev V W Kinsman, Chaplain on the Beni Ecclesiastical Estabt to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, from 20th Aug 1887.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut K D Erskine, Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to officiate as a Political Asst of the 3rd class, and is posted as Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent, and to the Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in Rajputana, from date of joining.

Lieut M A T Tighe, Offg Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 3rd Regt of Mads Lt Cavy, is appointed to officiate as a Political Asst of the 3rd class and is posted as Asst to the Resident, and to the Genl Supdt of Operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad from date of joining.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to make the following temporary appointment on H E's Personal Stag,

To be an Extra Aide-de-Camp.—Lieut G C McD Birwood, BSC Sqdn Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, dated 8th June 1887.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Maj A N Sandilands, BSC, 6th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force (p a), for 1 year. Pension service,—25th year, commenced 31st Mar 1887.

Capt F C N Goldney, BSC, 43rd Beni Infy, Adjt, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps (p a), for 1 year, Pension service.—18th year, commenced 27th Dec 1886.

Lieut R M Maxwell, BSC, 6th Beni Infy (p a), for 1 year. Pension service,—9th year, commenced 13th Aug 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—

Col Sir J Johnstone, KCSI Infy (m c) for 6 months.

Lieut-Col T J C Plowden, CIE, Genl List. Infantry, (m c) for 6 months.

Surg-Maj G C Ross (m c) for 3 months.

Col T N Baker BSC, is permitted to reside out of India on succession to Col's allowance.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Captains to be Majors—J A L Montgomery, 14th Sept 1887.

Arthur Parry Thornton, 14th Sept 1887.

Lieutenants to be Captains—W K Dowses, DSO, 10th Sept 1887.

C W Harris, 10th Sept 1887—

George Reade MacMullen, Newdigate Addington Knightley Barne, Charles John Bernhard Hough Dresser, Ernest De Brath George Edward Hyde Cates, Richard Cranley Onslow, Robert Bellew Adams, Alexander John Ross Hutchinson, Philip Barber Lindsell, George Powring, Frank Cunningham Dunlop, George Herbert Watson, Alexander Wallace, James Henry Parsons George Cortlandt Childe Shakespear, 11th Sept 1887.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R T Mallet, Chief Engr, 2nd class temporary rank State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr to Govt of India for Railways, Central Div, during the absence on privilege leave.

Maj W Shepherd, RE, or until further orders.

Mr M H Jackson, Asst Engr, 1st Grade Bengal, is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Branch.

Mr G A James, Offg Depy Examiner attached to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch in the rank of Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 10th Sept. 1887.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Col J C Stewart, 2nd-in-Command, 5th Punjab Cavy, to be offg Comdt, vice Graham, on furlough. Dated 16th April 1887.

8th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut P. T. A. Spence, Derbyshire Regt, a candidate for the Beni S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation. Dated the 20th Aug 1887.

9th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut E R R Swiney supernumerary on the establishment, 33rd Bengal Infy, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Rundall, transferred to the 2nd Battn, 3rd Goorkhas.

25th Punjab Infantry.—Major T H Goldney, Wing Comdr, 38th Bengal Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Major Ellis, appointed 2nd-in-Command, 14th Sikhs.

42nd Goorkha Light Infantry.—Surgeon F A Rogers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J Wilson, M.D.

Lieut O'B Z Darrah, Royal West Surrey Regt, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense to join the 1st Battn of his regiment to which he has been removed.

With the sanction of Govt the following orders are confirmed.

Meerut Division Order No. 584, dated the 29th July 1887, appointing Lieut J Rea, 1st Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers, to offite as Adjt, 2nd Administrative Battn, N-W Provinces Volunteer Corps, vice Capt Mills, appointed to the 37th Dogras, with effect from the 3rd Aug 1887.

Cawnpore Brigade Order dated the 12th July 1887, appointing Capt C S Wheler, Sqdn Comdr, 6th Beni Cavy, to offite as Bde-Major in addition to his other duties, vice Major Glasow, appointed Depy Assistant Adjt-Genl, Rohilcund Dist, with effect from 8th idem.

Burma Field Force Order, dated 14th July 1887, appointing Capt H A Speed, RE, to be Field Engr, Upper Burma Field Force, with effect from the 6th to the 20th April 1886.

G O C C, dated 25th July 1887, page 384, granting Major A E Ward, Military Works Dept, one year's leave in India, on private affairs.

Lieut J M Carpendale, 8th Beni Cavy, is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 17th Sept to the 2nd Oct 1887, inclusive, being an equivalent period to that during which he was placed on duty while on privilege leave.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

EVERYBODY, either in Bombay or Up-country, have expressed their great satisfaction at our KIOTO TEA SET of 27 pieces, for Rs. 6-14 only. Marvellously Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock, very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in best Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

150 Rs. REWARD.—LOST, 3 Notes of Rs. 1,000 each, Nos. 23450, 29953 and 21192, which were posted by Registered letters to Mathoora, by Bharamul Narondas to Davidas Gangavisan, on the 18th inst. Any one forwarding the above notes to the owners, will receive the above Reward.

LAX, the popular APPETISER and Tobasco Sauce, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

BOILERS, Two new VERTICAL STEAM BOILERS, FOR SALE. Apply OWEN and OKELL, Marine Street.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MCCABE WATCHES.—For Cash or on the Easy Purchase System for one or two years—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AMERICAN WOOD COTTAGE FOR SALE. Length 75 feet, Breadth 44 feet, Seven Rooms. Apply to RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN. The most Comfortable, Accommodative and Central Hotel in MATHERAN will RE-OPEN from 1st October. Terms Moderate.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FURNITURE of all kinds made to order, from English designs, at short notice, by a staff of trained carpenters. Designs made to order. NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 22 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250. At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

TO PARSEE LADIES.—We have just opened an exquisite assortment of Swede SILK and Kid GLOVES in all the new shades 4as. off the rupee discount for Cash. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE'S CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

HORSE REPOSITORY.—Veterinary Infirmary, Auctioneer and Commission Agent. Sales of household Furniture, &c., undertaken at any Gentleman's own residence and faithfully conducted. J. WHEAL'S, East Street, Poona.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

MLLES. J. H. KRAUS, Milliners, Dress and Bonnet Makers, have just received from Paris a nice assortment of Ladies' Under-linen, Dressing Gowns, French Corsets, Ladies' Bonnets, Fancy Birds' Feathers, Flowers, &c.—20, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET, at Tardeo, from the 1st October next, either on a short or a long lease, an extensive Plot of Ground with a large Bungalow and Outhouses, at present in the occupation of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, and situated just opposite the premises of the said Mill. The ground being open, with a large frontage on the public road, is eminently adapted for the building of a long range of Chawls and Shops. Apply to RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE WADIA, at Messrs. Punnett and Co., Bruce Lane.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

7 bales Turkey Red twist.
5 cases Turkey Red Gagrapat, 10 yards.
2 „ White Tanjibs, 15 yards.
6 „ Red border white sarries 6, 9, and 10 yards.
1 „ coloured handkerchiefs.
2 „ coloured woolen cloth.
12 „ coloured prints.
2 „ grey dhooties.
1 „ saffron.
40 boxes whisky.
30 „ brandy in quarts and flasks.
10 „ aromatic ginger ale and liquor.
10 „ raspberry vinegar.
5 „ Angostura Bitters.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 20, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of machinery advertised to take place on the 21st Inst. is cancelled.

On MONDAY, the 26th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, on the 1st floor of their rooms, handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, platedware glass and crockeryware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on views 3 days before the day of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey dhooties.
10 cases coloured prints.
5 „ white shirtings.
1 „ printed handkerchieves.
4 „ each 25 dozen lavendar water, blue tape.
4 „ „ 25 „ „ „ red „
1 cask silicate of soda.
2 bags 300 gross pint casks.
8 „ 1,000 „ quart „
30 boxes each 1 dozen old Scotch Whiskey.
10 „ orange bitters.
97 „ Laducoat & Co.'s 1, 2 and 3 stars brandy in quarts and pints.

On account and at the risk of Rutnajee Shewajee—
4600 R S } 1-3—3 cases 3888 brass cups, 873 lbs.
4601 R S } 1-3—3 „ 3388 „ „ 875¼ lbs.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of a gentleman, leaving Bombay—
1 handsome light English-built landau newly lined and in good order.

Also

1 second hand light English-built double seated brougham.
1 new light victoria, with removeable driving seat.
1 Do. do. do.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 1st October, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old secretariat, the valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of Messrs. JACOB HUNT.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, Sept. 22, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA Orders Registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21.

ALTHOUGH the rate of discount on 6 months' Bills in London yesterday was reduced ½ to 3½ per cent., the advance of the Paris cheque rate on London to Fs. 25·42 per £ seems scarcely in accordance with easier money. Consols, too, have lost the previous day's improvement of ⅛, being back to 101⅛. Bar Silver is now quoted at 44½d. per oz., the equivalent of a fraction under 1s. 5 1-16d. per rupee, and 4 per cent. Rupee Paper has declined ¼.

In the Mincing Lane markets no movement is reported. At the Liverpool Wool Auction, which opened yesterday, Reuter says 20,000 bales were catalogued, and that Best Whites were 1d. per lb. lower.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed easier, the sales being only 8,000 bales and the spot quotation for ready Mid-Uplands 1-16d. lower. Arrival prices however were unchanged, and in New York quotations were likewise unmoved. The receipts at the ports show a steady increase, the figures yesterday being 37,000 bales and the total for the week to date 97,000 against 21,000 and 52,000, respectively, last year.

The less favourable character of the home telegrams has quite put a stop to such business as there was doing previously. Sellers do not reduce their prices at all, but on the other hand speculative buyers have withdrawn and the Mills have also stopped buying for the moment. Nominally prices remain unchanged.

WHEAT is being made firmer by dealers who are trying to establish an advance of about one anna for cwt. and buyers, who have shipments to complete, are obliged to pay it, but there is no new business being done. The following are ready quotations:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 3-15	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3-11	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-6 at 4-7	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-11	„
Hard Red	„ 3-11 „ 3-12	„

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	180	bales.
Wheat	1,648	cwt.
Linseed	2,864	„
Rapeseed	985	„
Gingelly Seed	1,713	„
Poppy Seed	216	„
Groundnuts	1,110	„

FREIGHTS are very inactive and look like remaining so with the small supplies of produce available. We hear of some small engagements having been made for Trieste and Venice at £1-2-6 and of relets by the Rubattino steamer at 17s. 6d. payable here at 2s. exchange, but generally speaking steamers find it very difficult to obtain cargo.

EXCHANGE.—As usual, on Wednesday, the market has been quiet with very little business doing. Calcutta is said to have come steadier, but as they closed there at 1 o'clock for the commencement of the Doorga Poojah holidays no importance is attached to that. Only one Bank is out as a seller at the top rates and the scarcity of ready Bills is very marked. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 31-32d. to 1-5	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-16d. to 31-32	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	182 to 182¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at yesterday's rates, say Rs. 98¾ for Fours and Rs. 102⅝ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are mostly quiet at Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 lower, James Greaves as an exception being Rs. 2½ dearer. Other shares are unaltered throughout.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	762½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,330	$125 / 250		5 pct	122

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	432½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	99
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	860
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 25	950
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	876
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	775
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	505
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	612½
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,670	500	300		350n.
Dhun Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	180
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	890
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	552½
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625 / 885
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,420
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	... / 485
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	25	Rs. 15	... / 290xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	500	Rs. 21	602½
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		420
Increased	1,483	250	250	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	Rs. 55	200n
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,095
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	865
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	875
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	131
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,165
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld	650	1,000	1,000	..	580
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	177½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,475
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,225
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		38
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	935
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	583
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6¼	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	..	...	975
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189	125	125	...	75
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	950
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	896
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,135
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	650
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	...	... / 250
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	510
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	[illegible]
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	735

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEWITT—At Mount Road, Mazagon, the wife of John Hewitt, of a son, (prematurely.)

DEATH.

COLEMAN—September 21, at Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Jemima Coleman, relict of the late Captain Coleman, Ordnance Department, aged 76 years and 8 months. The funeral will leave the house at 3·30 p.m. this day. (Friends will please accept this intimation.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALL—September 17, at Kasauli, the wife of Harry Ball, of a son.

KING—September 15, at Kurnool, the wife of Surg-Major W G King, M B, of a daughter.

MILLAR—September 17, at Bareilly, the wife of G Millar Station Master, Kathgodam, of a son.

DEATH.

STODDARD—September 16, at Nellore, Eileen Muriel (Buddie), eldest daughter of J Henry and Clara Stoddard, Madras Police, aged 3 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

A VERY notable and interesting character has been removed from amid the discrowned royalty of India and of the world at large in the death of his Majesty Wajid Ali Shah, ex-King of Oudh, which occurred at his palace at Garden Reach, near Calcutta, yesterday. He had been in bad health for some time, and if one of the Calcutta Mahommedan papers is to be believed the old King's later days had been made burdensome to him by the mismanagement, and worse, which has been going on in his household. "Fallen though he is," wrote the sympathetic chronicler, "he is the feeder of many mouths, and we pray that God may prolong his life." This pious wish has not been realised, and the last King of Oudh, in name as well as in fact, has been gathered to his fathers. He retained the title to the last, but the determination was come to when he was deposed thirty-one years ago that it should cease with him. His state, so far as it could be made so for him, was kingly enough to be in keeping with his rank and not very illustrious or ancient lineage, for the founder of his line was only a Persian merchant who in the first half of the last century gained the favour of the Delhi Emperor, and was made Nawab of the Oudh territory. His palace at Garden Reach, and his allowance of twelve lakhs a year, left him small reason to regret the sensuous delights of Lucknow. If the banks of the Hooghly were a place of exile to him the most was done for him and by him to make his exile bearable. He had three or four thousand retainers—a motley but perhaps a picturesque throng—with a wazir and an establishment that went far to help him to forget that he was no longer a king. He was possessed with a mania for building, and he built high if not always wisely. Not long ago a lively writer, in describing Garden Reach and its occupants, told how "tower after tower rises high above the lower buildings, on the top of each of which, comfortably quartered in a spacious den, abides a huge Bengal tiger, whose stripes glisten in the sun, in the sight of the passer-by on the river. He owns vast flocks of trained pigeons, which fly or alight at the word of command,—wild but not unmusical shouts—of coolies stationed on the house-tops, who appear to direct their motions by the waving of long bamboos." Thus Wajid Ali seems to have orientalised the pleasures in which de Choiseul, according to the philosophic historian, indulged, when on his exile from court he "retired to Gascony, built chateaux, and died inglorious killing game." To anything much more glorious than the breeding of pigeons and the due care of his menagerie Wajid Ali never aspired. At Lucknow he was a *roi faineant*, as his fathers were, and his banishment to Garden Reach entailed no greater privation than a change in the scene and possibly in the form of his pleasures. "*Le roi s'amusait*," and Lucknow bears memories of less innocent amusements in its palaces than pigeon rearing and tiger keeping.

The death of such a man, however, recalls an event, a controversy, and crisis. Wajid Ali Shah has outlived by a little more than thirty-one years the act by which Lord Dalhousie completed his long career of annexation. The Punjab, British Burma, Nagpore, Jhansi, and Satara, had already been brought within the "red line" whose extension Runjit Singh had foreseen years before, and Oudh, threatened in turn by Bentinck and Hardinge, was about to suffer, though on other grounds, the fate of these other kingdoms. Here there was no question of the failure of heirs, and of a refusal of the Paramount Power to recognize the adopted sons of childless princes as successors to their gadis. It was because of misgovernment, widespread, radical, and as Lord Dalhousie thought incurable, that the annexation of Oudh was resolved upon. There was no question even of a want of loyalty on the part of the Lucknow Kings. Wajid Ali was too lazy to intrigue, even if he had been ill-disposed towards us. But he was not ill-disposed, nor had his near predecessors been. His offence was that he could not rule his state decently. Even oppression, except such oppression as arose out of anarchy, and out of the inability of the ruler to protect the weak against the strong, was not seriously alleged against him. The real power was in the hands of the Talukdars, who having found that their strength lay in union, and that in union they could resist the King's Government and carry things as they chose, bound themselves together to uphold the sacred rights of anarchy. The appearance of the King's troops in a district was often the signal for a gathering together like that of the Highland clans, and it was no uncommon thing for the royal forces to be beaten in encounters with the talukdars. Thus, while Wajid Ali did not oppress his people he let others oppress them, and the condition of the lower orders was that of an order of villeins, crushed down by an order of feudal barons whom the King was powerless to control. The spectacle moved Lord Dalhousie as it had moved Lord Hardinge and Lord William Bentinck. It would be unjust to his memory to believe that a desire to complete a large programme of annexation predominated over his sympathies for the King's misgoverned subjects. If that were so he would have been a hypocrite when he entered in his diary his solemn belief that annexation was his duty to the people of Oudh. "With this feeling on my mind," he wrote, "and in humble reliance on the blessing of the Almighty (for millions of His creatures will draw freedom and happiness from the change) I approach the execution of this duty, gravely and not without solicitude, but calmly and altogether without doubt." And again, in his orders to General Outram, the Resident at Lucknow, to assume the administration of Oudh, he laid it down as his solemn conviction that the British Government would be guilty in the sight of God and man if it were any longer to aid in sustaining by its continuance an administration fraught with suffering to millions. This was not cant, any more than Cromwell's appeals to the God of Battles were cant. And for that reason we are forbidden to look for any other motive for Lord Dalhousie's action in annexing Oudh than that of sympathy with a people needing before all things to be well and honestly governed.

The act and some of its consequences evoked vehement controversy. All that had been said in deprecation of Lord Dalhousie's previous annexations was re-said about the annexation of Oudh. But there were special causes of complaint in the methods of administration which were pursued immediately the King's territory came into our possession, and which lead in the first instance to a dissatisfaction on the part of the people we had to deal with as great as any that the King's rule had evoked. We gathered the bitter first fruits of our folly when nearly all Oudh joined in the Mutiny little more than a year after Wajid Ali's deposition. Instead of taking the land system as they found it, and trying to work it fairly, the new governors of Oudh began their rule wite a great agrarian revolution. They ignored the talukdars, and the great landholders who, if properly dealt with, might at once have been made the mainstay of British rule, and they endeavoured to establish the land system of the North-West Provinces, dealing directly with the actual occupants of the soil. Thus, treating the talukdars as a "negligeable quantity," one great landholder with a revenue of two lakhs a year, derived from over five hundred villages, had his possessions suddenly reduced to half-a-dozen villages, with a rent roll of about three thousand rupees a year. This is a sample of the way in which the new settlement worked, and Mr. Henry George could not deal with Irish landlords more ruthlessly than the settlement officers in Oudh dealt with the great landowners when they tried to lay the foundation of a land revenue system in that province. It was no wonder that when the Mutiny broke out these twenty thousand talukdars went over in a body to the mutineers, carrying large numbers of their people with them. We might have had Oudh on our side in this trying time if we had spared them this provocation. Meanwhile the old King, though an object of suspicion, gave the authorities much less trouble than his turbulent and reasonably discontented feudatories. On Panic Sunday, the day on which the European population of Calcutta, with no adequate cause, were running hither and thither in search of a refuge from imaginary dangers, Wajid Ali was politely escorted from Garden Reach to Government House, Calcutta, under the pretext that the rebels might make an improper use of his name. The precaution was unnecessary, for the King was too intent upon the quiet pleasures of his captivity to care to mix in the intrigues of the hour. He was taken back to Garden Reach, and there, thirty years later, he has died. Oudh has prospered beyond measure under its present rulers but its prosperity to-day does not call upon us to forget the mistakes which accompanied the first assumption of British rule over it.

IT is no secret, we believe, that that very respectable Anglo-Marathi weekly, *Native Opinion*, is the property of the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, nor is it any secret that that esteemed gentleman has a foremost place amongst the orthodox members of his community who prefer that the law under which a Hindu wife may be sent to gaol for refusing to live with her husband shall not be interfered with. Unless we are misinformed, moreover, Mr. Mandlik and his friends are contemplating a protest in public meeting—a protest, of course, which they have every right to make, and which will be very carefully considered by Government and the public—against any legislation interfering with the present procedure for enforcing decrees in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights. All this we state simply as preliminary to a few quotations from an article in *Native Opinion* of the 10th of April 1870, which is quite worth bringing to light. The subject of the article was the famous Avabai case, in which a Parsee married lady was committed to gaol for a month for refusing to return to her husband, or as the writer says, "because she would not submit to be a tame victim of the peculiar ideas of gallantry which find favour with the orthodox portion of her community." On the facts of the case he very properly remarks that "chivalry must have fled to the brutes if they do not make people's blood boil up at this tale of outrage, and lead them to seek for the *rationale* of the law under which it could be perpetrated"—a *rationale*, we must here observe, not greatly different from that in which Mr. Mandlik's friends oddly enough find so much to approve in these later days. But the article proceeds yet farther in this eminently reasonable strain. The enforcement of this law, the writer finds, "outrages the best feelings of humanity." As to the poor victim—the Rukhmabai of those days,—she, of course, "could not look on her conduct from a legal point of view"—the only point of view from which the upholders of things as they are think it worth while to look upon Rukhmabai. "She felt she was delivered up as a victim at the altar, and is now a martyr to such feelings." And then there comes the very proper question. "Is it not time to take order that such outrage be not repeated under a legal sanction?" followed by the equally proper reflection "what a sad commentary it would be on the sincerity of British chivalry if British tribunals should uphold treatment of females such as has called forth these remarks." Sad indeed! Now there is one suggestion which we have to make to the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, and we make it with all the respect that is due to so worthy a member of his community. It is this—that when the Government of India ask him for his opinion upon this question he should simply cut out the leading article from *Native Opinion* of the 10th of April, 1870, and that he should send it to Simla with the observation, "This, *mutatis mutandis*, is what I think of the procedure under which Rukhmabai is being harassed by a reactionary clique, and this shall henceforth be accepted as a declaration of my views, let Madhav Bagh think what it likes." We know of nothing that he could say which would be so worthy of that good and enlightened man.

THE mail steamer which leaves Bombay to-morrow will take home for good an officer who has spent a long series of years in the service of the Queen-Empress in India. General Carnegy entered the army so far back as 1848, and, having joined the Staff Corps, advanced through the various grades until he became commandant of the 31st Native Infantry. In retiring from India, he relinquishes one of the most important commands in the Bombay Army, namely, that of the Northern Division. He was appointed to the command of the Northern Division in 1883, and he now retires at his own request and not through the operation of any rule. General Carnegy had been some years in the service before he saw actual fighting. His first and chief experience of the stern realities of war was in the Mutiny, the record of his services in that trying time including the siege and capture of Kotah, the pursuit of the Gwalior rebels under Tantia Topee through Meywar, the action of Kooshanua, and the pursuit of the rebels under the Rao Saheb and Ferozeshah. He covered himself with glory in the mutiny, and he was mentioned in despatches for "conspicuous and forward gallantry," which was rewarded with a medal and clasp and well-deserved promotion. During the Duke of Connaught's absence in England to take part in the Jubilee festivities, General Carnegy held the provincial command, an appointment which was regarded everywhere as a wellmerited compliment. He enjoys great popularity with both officers and men, and there is no one who will not be found ready to echo the wish of His Royal Highness that General Carnegy may enjoy long life and happiness in his retirement.

THE mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadar, Jask and Muscat) leave Kurrachee at 10 a.m. to-day.

LIEUTENANT M. TIGHE, 3rd Madras Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad.

THE Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, who left for Poona ten or twelve days ago, returned to Hyderabad on Friday. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who made the Nawab's acquaintance when he visited England with his brother five or six years ago, recognised him as an old friend and had a long conversation with him. The Duke has not yet visited the Nizam's capital, but is understood to be desirous of doing so.

DURING Colonel Marshall's absence from Hyderabad, Nawab Afsur Jung will carry on the duties of Secretary to his Highness the Nizam. "Nawab Afsur Jung," says a correspondent, "is a good all round man, and is held in great esteem by all classes."

MR. H. A. D. PHILLIPS, Under-Secretary, Judicial Department, Bengal Secretariat, proceeds to Simla to act for Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department. M. Macpherson acts for Mr. Harvey James, who goes on privilege leave for three months.

MR. FITZPATRICK, the Chief Commissioner designate of Assam, will leave Mysore about the 12th October, to take up his new appointment.

DR. BURGESS, Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, returns to India to resume charge of his appointment at the end of the current month. We understand that he will proceed to Simla to discuss with the authorities there a programme for placing the department on a more satisfactory footing.

THE body of Driver Knight, who was in charge of the train which fell into the river at the Bandi Bridge, was recovered on Friday by Driver Kennedy, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It was much decomposed and was discovered wedged between the tender and a wagon. The funeral took place at Bandiqui, on Saturday, with military honours.

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue for the first five months of the current financial year, was Rs. 47,05,000 as compared with Rs. 43,52,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 25th of August, was 64,235,801 lbs. as against 95,007,747 lbs. during the corresponding period of last season. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 37,987,201 lbs., as against 43,302,978 lbs.

A FORTNIGHT ago a man who was was ill-treated by the Naib of the Amir of Kabul complained of his ill-treatment to the Amir himself, saying that a man scentenced (or "tied up") by the Amir can easily be realsed, but that for one so treated by his Naib there was no remedy. The Amir ordered the man to be tied up to a tree standing on the open to see if he could easily be untied. This is the justice of the Amir.

ON August 28th, Tur Nasir of the Bani Umrazai tribe attacked the inhabitants of the Logar valley, who are subjects of the Amir, with 2,000 men. He plundered 24 villages, and 12 villages of Logar were burnt. Twelve men, subjects of the Amir were taken away away by him. The women who were captured were, however released.

ADVANTAGE is to be taken of the Puja holidays to depute the Superintendent of the Indian Museum at Calcutta to Dehra Dun and Masuri, for the purpose of arranging for the collection of specimens of the wild species of silk-worms to complete the zoological collections illustrative of Indian sericulture at present under preparations. Mr. Wood Mason will be accompanied by one of the native collectors of the Museum who will be left at Masuri for six weeks or so to make the required collections.

ACCORDING to the dates now being arranged, all the Government of India offices, with perhaps the exception of the Foreign Department, will have left Simla by the 7th of November next for Calcutta.

OUR last advices from Mogok report that the native lease-holders are working at the ruby mines, but are only making poor progress, as the rains have been heavy and continuous and have frequently interrupted work. The miners appeared to be much troubled by earthslips, and only a few days before the last mail left Mogok four native diggers were killed by the fall of a mass of earth into the mine they were excavating. During the rains Mogok is nearly inaccessible, as it frequently takes ten days for the mails to come up from the river, which is only 57 miles distant, and a convoy sent at the beginning of August to Bernard My[illegible] lost eight mules on the journey.

THERE can no longer be any [illegible] doubt that the Manchester Ship Canal is fai[illegible] under weigh. The capital, all but a few hu[illegible] thousand pounds, has been subscribed, a[illegible] the contract for the execution of the work[illegible] taken for a sum [illegible] within four years has been with a capital [illegible] which still leaves the company in hand [illegible] of something like a million sterling [illegible] The works are to be commenced immediately, and the chairman declares that he sees no reason to anticipate any extraordinary difficulties in carrying them out. Perhaps hereafter the greatest feat that will be remembered in connection with the construction of the canal will be that the company succeeded in getting a Bill through the Parliament of 1887 in thirty-three days, counting from the day of its introduction to the day on which it received the royal assent. What the result of the construction of the canal may be no man can tell. It is conceivable that it may be the beginning of a revolution in trade second only to that which was caused by the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway only sixty years before. Meanwhile the only persons who may undoubtedly be congratulated are the fortunate proprietors of the Bridgwater Canal and its allied systems of navigation, who have sold their undertaking to the new company for something like double their nominal value.

AN up-country paper tells the following true story of the attempt of a deputy magistrate to unravel the mysteries of imperial politics:—

An elderly Deputy Magistrate, one of the old sort, entirely guiltless of English, was making a polite call on an English officer the other day, and took the opportunity to gather a little information as to current events, the *rechauffage* of which, as served up in his favourite vernacular newspaper, has evidently perplexed him considerably. There was one thing in particular he wanted to know. How was it that so bad a character as Gladstone Sahib had ever become Prime Minister. Being asked to explain himself further, he said that it was notorious that Gladstone Sahib cared for nothing but the most desperate kind of gambling; in fact that he was the greatest *juari* in England, and that he was publicly called so in the paper. Then the explanation dawned on his interlocutor. The good old man, observes the narrator, had evidently been reading a translation of some recent political diatribe, propably from the Dorset-street manufactory, and, whether from the fault of the translator, or from his own want of application of the amenities of modern political discussion, had taken the whole thing literally. He went away enlightened; but it is sad to think what is to become of the characters of English statesmen if any considerable number of readers in India put a similarly literal construction on the conflicting journalistic estimates of their political morality.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SUPPRESSION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A proclamation has been issued announcing that the National League is to be suppressed in County Clare and in certain named portions of five other counties.

ARREST OF M. SCHNAEBELL'S SON.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.

The German Police have arrested a son of M. Schnaebell, aged sixteen years, while he was affixing a seditious placard to the frontier post between France and Lorraine.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

TIFLIS, Sept. 20.

General Komaroff, Governor of the Trans-Caspian District, is about to start for St. Petersburg.

Barracks, built of stone, have been erected at Kerki for the Russian troops.

AYUB KHAN.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The *Standard* publishes a special telegram from Teheran, which states that General Noor, (sic) one of those who escaped from Teheran with Ayub Khan, has been captured near Herat. Up to the present the whereabouts of Sirdar Ayub Khan himself have not been discovered.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Sept. 21.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ancona, with the English mails of 9th September, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. this morning.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF THE MAHARANEE DHULIP SINGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

The Maharanee Dhulip Singh died in London on the 18th instant after only two days' illness.

DEATH OF THE EX-KING OF OUDH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The ex-King of Oudh died at 2 o'clock this morning.

Great excitement prevails to-day at the Garden Reach on the news of the death of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, ex-King of Oudh, becoming known. Deceased was about 68 years of age. His health was undermined some time now by a complication of disorders.

The most renowned hakims from Lucknow had been some time in attendance.

His condition since Sunday grew hopeless, but he remained conscious to the last.

His remains was laid out on the hill at Sultankhanah where he died.

His two wives and the members of the harem and family indulged in the wildest expressions of grief.

The King leaves about seventy children, twenty-five of whom are boys.

He made no arrangements about appointing an heir.

The succession by his two eldest sons will probably be disputed by Prince Mirza Kuma Kadir, his nephew and son-in-law.

The king's body was embalmed and wrapped in sheets of fine linen on which the whole of the Arabic Koran was written in red letters done by hand brought from Bagdad.

The remains will be interred at midnight in the emambarah outside the palace grounds. Guards of police will be placed on the grounds, also the river guard.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

Mr. Crawford's second prize has been awarded to Mrs. East.

H. E. Lord Reay opened the Fine Arts Exhibition this evening. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Lady Reay and the elite of Poona were present at the ceremony.

A guard of honour of the Durham Light Infantry received H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Lord Reay.

The Honourable J. B. Richey asked His Excellency Lord Reay, on the part of the Western India Arts Society, to open the exhibition. In doing so His Excellency said :—"The best lecture on Art is an Art Exhibition, and the worst is a long discourse, which I will not inflict on the company on this occasion. The first thought which naturally occurs to every one is the serious loss the Society has sustained in the late lamented President, my distinguished friend, Sir Maxwell Melvill, whose absence here, as everywhere else, makes itself more and more felt. Other pictures on the walls recall to mind various departed friends, such as General Hancock and Mr. Forbes. They show also some on the eve of departure. Mr. Peile's facile pen will be able to boast at the end of the year that it has ornamented the records of three Indian Councils as well as the walls of this exhibitions; then we have lost not only many amateurs, but professionals, the first among whom is M. Van Ruith. Colonel Pullan and Mr. Chisholm have with great benevolence withdrawn from the contest by assuming the most disagreeable offices of judges, choosing to judge rather than be judged ; but it may comfort them to know that if they exhibited, the one would be first in water colours, and the other would hold his own in oil paintings. I am glad to notice the photographic work of the Inspector of Jails. Knowing what apart photography plays in the detection of crime, it is extremely appropriate that the Inspector should be first in photography : his admirable photograph of the Shapur Gate at Bijapur, is all the more pleasant as you will be glad to hear that strict orders have been issued not to touch any of the brilliant relics of Bijapur, which are henceforth to be carefully preserved, in accordance with the wishes of the officers of the Public Works Department. We have cause to regret there are not more native artists represented at this exhibition, especially as we see from Messrs. Bomanjee and Rami Vuruna's works what they are capable of; there is much latent talent among natives which I shall be very glad to see brought out. The Army, it will please Your Royal Highness to know, has brilliantly acquitted itself ; Lieutenant Lovett holds his own in his own peculiar branch, and the noncommissioned officers are very worthily represented by Sergeant Wickham, who let us hope, will enlist for long service, so that we will often have occasion to welcome his pictures on these wall. A screen by Mrs. Kelsall is also worthy of note, and I am glad that probably one of the last Jubilee gifts offered to the Queen Empress will come from Bombay from Mr. Terry's School ; and the pots exhibited will show that some have been made with technical education. This has essentially been a year of ladies' prizes, at the University of Cambridge a Scotch lady has carried off prizes which had hitherto been taken by men only ; on this occasion a lady, one of this year's recruits, is I believe, *facile princeps*, and we welcome her first appearance among us. Mr. Soundy is another, and his picture of Trombay will attract general attention."

His Excellency then refeered to the amateur artists, the ladies and gentlemen of Poona, saying we owed them thanks for doing so much to enliven the season : he was glad to see Bombay had been incited to follow this example, as they founded there a Philarmonic Society, supplying a want which hitherto had been much felt.

His Excellency then pronounced the Exhibition open, and then with the Duke of Connaught and Lady Reay inspected the exhibits."

POONA RACES.

The stewards decided the dispute referred to in yesterday's telegram in favour of Little Wonder.

The Horse Show will be opened to-morrow by Lord Reay.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, Sept. 2[illegible].

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LISBON, Sept. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Sept. 20

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PENANG, Sept. 20.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s s. s. Imperator left here for Bombay this evening.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Zambesi (extra) left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅛
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¾
4½ per cent. "	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 20.

10 p.m.	75·9

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	76·2
2 p.m	80·4
4 p.m.	81·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(September 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect,
Mails for Persian Gulf leave to-morrow at 10 a.m.

The Benares Volunteers have lately undergone their annual inspection. One hardly can find a term to designate a body of men who turn out for inspection a dozen and-a-half strong, all told, including the Mounted Infantry—one officer, one sergeant, one corporal and four troopers—so compact a body could not but do its movements very well. There is a story told—and it will well bear reciting—of an occasion on which an inspecting officer, seeing so small a body of men before him, blandly inquired of the Adjutant : "Are these the noncommissioned officers for presentation ?

Referring to the recent announcement in the *Bombay Gazette* that H. H. the Nizam had undertaken to pay the late Sir Salar Jung's debts, the *St. James's Gazette* says :—A grateful nation paid Pitt's debts ; but the Nizam of Hyderabad has just eclipsed the generosity of the British Parliament to the memory of the Great Commoner eighty years ago. When the present Salar Jung ceased to be Minister in the spring of this year, the Nizam, besides giving him a pension, voluntarily undertook to pay the debts of his father, the celebrated dewan of the same name. Very few persons imagined that those debts amounted to the very considerable sum of thirty lakhs, or £300,000 nominally. The Government of the Nizam has just issued new bonds for this amount to the creditors, and the liquidation of the total sum is to be spread over a period of ten or twelve years. The Nizam has thus given extraordinary proof of his regard for the Minister to whose care the present prosperity of the great State of the Deccan is mainly attributed ; bnt there are not many princes or Parliaments in the world who would make good the deficiencies of a Minister whose rate of living exceeded his pay to the extent of £10,000 a year for a whole generation."

The Chair of Oriental Languages in the University of Aberdeen, which is in the gift of the Crown, has become vacant by the resignation of Dr. John Forbes, who was appointed in 1870 by Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone's allusion to the claims of Holy Writ in the debate on the Proclamation of the Land League reminds a correspondent of a reference to the practice of boycotting "with which so diligent and devout a student of Scripture must, no doubt, be familiar, though, for some unexplained reason, he forbore to quote it." "And he causeth," says the Apocalyptic Seer, "he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand or in their foreheads, and that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark or the name of the Beast, or the number of his name."

The recent order of the Goa Government in respect of the disposal of dead bodies has occasioned a serious difficulty. To assist discovery in a case where death is suspected to have been caused by foul play orders have been issued that every dead body without distinction shall undergo a *post-mortem* examination by a medical man. On his report, the Regedor must issue orders and submit them to the Administrator for decision, and, finally, they must have the approval of the chairman of the Municipal Corporation. It is impossible for such complicated machinery to work satisfactorily. Eccentricities of this kind are not uncommon in Goa

All great men have their weaknesses, and apparently Sultan Abdul Hamid does not like to be caricatured. The editors of the different comic papers of Vienna have been summoned to the office of the public prosecutor, and have been informed by him that his Majesty the Sultan was much mortified at the caricatures they had published of him. A complaint had reached the Foreign Office from Constantinople, and although it did not come within the pale of the law, yet the Sultan's anger might have serious political consequences. Therefore the public prosecutor appealed to their patriotism, and elicited from them a promise to leave the Sultan uncaricatured in future.

THE RETIREMENT OF GENERAL CARNEGY.

After a service extending over nearly forty years, General Carnegy retires from to-morrow, when he leaves India finally by the mail steamer. His courtesy and kindness of heart have secured him the esteem and good wishes of a far larger circle of friends and admirers than falls to the lot of Military officers generally, by many of whom his departure from this country will be sincerely regretted. General Carnegy joined the service on the 27th July 1848, and was attached to the 27th Bombay Native Infantry. In 1853, he was appointed to the Political Department as Assistant Political Superintendent of Sawunt Warree in the time of Major Auld, the Superintendent. Three years later, he was appointed Brigade Major at Hyderabad in Sind. At the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, he was appointed Brigade Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Rajputana Field Force, which post he held till the end of the campaign in 1859. He served at the siege of Kotah, the pursuit of the Gwalior rebels under Tantia Topee through Meywar, and the pursuit of the rebels under the Rao Saheb and Feroze Shah. He was present at the action of Khooshanna, and was mentioned in the despatches for "conspicuous and forward gallantry" ; and received a medal and clasp, with the brevet of Major. General Carnegy subsequently served as Assistant Adjutant-General in the Sind Division, and later on as Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army. He was admitted to the Staff Corps on the 18th February 1861. For seven years, from 1873 to 1880, General Carnegy held the command of the Marine Battalion in Bombay ; and in the latter year was appointed to the command of the Nusseerabad Brigade. In 1881, he returned to Bombay as Commanding the District, and became a great favourite in local society. In the following year, General Carnegy was appointed to the command of the Northern Division, and held the post up to the present date. For three months, during the recent absence of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught from India, General Carnegy held the command of the Bombay Army. It is a singular fact that, during the long period of his service, he had been only three months on leave.

The following general order by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, dated Adjutant-General's Office, head quarters, Poona 20th September 1887, has been issued in recognition of General Carnegy's services :—

Lieutenant-General A. Carnegy, Staff Corps, having applied for permission to resign his command of the Northern Division. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief in granting the same, wishes to record his great appreciation of General Carnegy's services which have extended over a period of 39 years.

2. The numerous appointments, both Regimental and Staff, held by General Carnegy, during his military career including that of Assistant Adjutant General during the Indian Mutiny—where he was mentioned for conspicuous gallantry—and terminating with the officiating appointment of Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency, speak for themselves as to the success of his career as a soldier ; whilst the numerous friends he leaves behind him, testify to his courtesy as an English Gentleman.

His Royal Highness, in saying "farewell," wishes General Carnegy long life and happiness.

By order of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

C. B. KNOWLES,
Brigr-General, Adjutant-General.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Fort at Fulta, in connection with the Hughli defences, is to be armed with new quick-firing guns.

There will be an Artillery Camp of Exercise during the cold weather at Oonao, near Cawnpore.

The British Corps for Burma reliefs are expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 22nd October and following days.

The Viceroy has consented to become a Patron of the National Association for the employment of reserve and discharged soldiers.

The Commander-in-Chief will be accompanied through the hills to Mussoorie by Colonel Pretyman as Staff Officer, Captain Hume, Aide-de-Camp, and Dr. Taylor. The Army Head-quarters Officers will remain at Simla in the meantime for the transaction of current business.

The 52th, and not the 27th Bombay Infantry, as lately announced, will be brought back from Burma in the course of the coming relief season. The 25th were first to go there, and as a general principle regiments are being relieved in order of their length of service in the country.

The *Cologne Gazette* complained in a recent article of the unpatriotic conduct of certain German ladies of fashion who are, it seems, in the habit of ordering from Brussels the toilettes in which they appear at Court. The journal proceeded to inform them that henceforward there will be no excuse for their dealing with foreign *modistes* ; a company having been formed in Berlin to found a millinery establishment there which will quite eclipse the "Magasins des Modes" of Brussels, and even of Paris. If money and an imposing name suffice to ensure the requisite fit and finish, the new German house need fear no competition. It is to be started with a capital of half a million sterling, and it is to be called the "Reichsnormaldamenbekleidungsanstalt."

In his book on "Love and Beauty" Mr. Finck lays down the general proposition that all geniuses are amorous. What distinguishes them from other persons, however, is that they begin so early. Canova said he could remember being in love when he was five ; though as a feat of memory this is nothing beside Macaulays recollection of the day he was born. Byron loved so passionately at eight that he was never quite certain whether he ever loved afterwards. Dante saw and loved Beatrice at the age of nine. Burns, on the other hand, had reached the mature age of fourteen before he fell in love. Heine, when a schoolboy, saw a girl enter the class-room, and immediately fell down in a swoon—the best case of love at first sight on record. Berlioz loved at twelve, and fell in love again with the same person at sixty-one. The others were not quite so constant.

The interesting figures relating to the population of Europe which the Russian General Strelbitsky has lately presented to the International Congress of Statisticians show that, after Belgium and Holland, the United Kingdom is now the most densely populated State in Europe. While Belgium has 201 and Holland 133 persons to the square kilometre, Great Britain and Ireland, taken together, have 119. Italy comes next with 103 followed by Germany with 86 and France with 72. With the exception of the three Scandinavian countries, Russia is the most sparsely populated of European States, her average being 17 persons to the square kilometre. There are now seven Continental countries whose entire population is respectively either below or not in excess of the present estimated population of London within the postal district—Sweden, Norway, Turkey in Europe, Denmark, Portugal, Greece, and Holland.

This is the golden age of old men. In almost every European country there are septuagenarian statesmen gaily accomplishing labours which would appal many a man of five-and-thirty. Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, is, it seems, to be added to the already long list of old men active. He combines the offices of President of the Council, Foreign Minister, and Minister of the Interior ; and in each of these capacities he allows very little of his work to be done by deputy. He reaches his office at the Ministry of the Interior at seven in the morning, and stays there until eleven. After breakfast he returns, and does not finally depart until the shades of evening are falling. And the worst of it is that, during the long hours Signor Crispi spends at the Palazzo Braschi, everybody is kept hard at work. For years past the clerks and superior officials at the Ministry of the Interior have had a very easy time of it, and they now loudly bemoan the vanished days when Signor Depretis was in power and they all did what seemed good in their own eyes.

AMERICAN MISSION GIRLS' SCHOOL AT AHMEDNAGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—According to previous arrangement we visited the American Mission Girls' School this morning. The girls who had gathered together for morning service in the School Hall, were about to disperse to their respective classes, when at about 9-30 a.m. we put in our appearance. The lady superintendent of the School stepped forth to welcome us, and took us in to be seated near her. The girls recited a hymn a second time for our entertainment. We were charmed with the manner of their singing, as very few Hindoo girls even of the highest caste could have acquitted themselves so cleverly. The orderly way in which the girls left the Hall was really commendable.

This is an Anglo-Vernacular aided school, teaching up to the 7th standard in Marathi and 3rd standard in English. The number of students on the roll is about 120. Most of them are the children of native Christians. It appears that with the exception of a few Parsee girls, no Hindus take advantage of this useful Institution. Of the Christian girls, 90 are regular boarders and the rest are outside day students whose parents reside in the city.

We went through all the classes and examined the girls in the 7th, 6th, and 4th, standards in Reading, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic. Their reading and the answers they returned to our questions were very satisfactory. The poetical pieces sung by the girls of the 4th and 6th standards pleased us much.

All the girls were decently dressed. They were modest, but not shy and their whole demeaner appeared extremely orderly. They origenally belonged to the following castes : Kunbies 2, Dhangar 1, Brahman 1, Mang 1, and the rest belonged to Mahars. It is therefore highly creditable to the founders of the Institution and especially to the lady superintendent that these children are so well educated and trained as to be equal, if not superior in tone and manners, to the generality of Hindu children of much higher classes. No visitors, however shrewd, would be able at once to say that they originally belonged to one of the lower castes. The task of reforming the lower classes, which our reformers would deem as an almost impossible one is, we see here, most successfully accomplished. We are constrained therefore to admit that the Missionaries in India have been a great boon to the country. They have vividly shown to us that caste is not a Divine institution and that education is not the birth right of a chosen few. Unless, therefore, we give up our caste prejudices and begin to look upon all our countrymen as our brethren we cannot hope to rise to any higher state of civlization. The disinterested labors of Missionaries for the amelioration of our people deserve patronage and sympathy from the Government and the Public.

In conclusion we beg to thank most sincerely the lady superintendent for having allowed us to visit the school and to request that the Municipal Commissioner, to whom the management of Government Girls Schools has now been entrusted will make these schools equally well taught and attended.—Yours, &c., THE VISITORS.

Ahmednagar, 17th September, 1887.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

The following is the official report on the prospects of the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency :—

This forecast refers to Deccan districts only. Estimates generally up to end of August. Khandesh area roughly estimated at 9½ lakhs acres or ½ lakh below last year and ½ lakh above average. Excessive rain retarded sowings in some places ; and almost everywhere damaged crop to some extent. Break wanted. Ahmednagar : area about ½ lakh ; Sholapore about 8,000, and Poona about 1,000 acres. Areas in all three, considerably below both average and last year. Decrease mainly due to want of timely rain for sowing ; more rain wanted for withering crops. Nasik : area about 23,000, slightly above last year and nearly double of average. Early rain favourable for sowing ; but excessive rain afterwards checked growth and in some places rotted young plants. Figures for Satara and Satara Jaghires incomplete. Sowing operations continue.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Sept. 20.—The disturbance in the hill districts has passed to the North-West and given moderately heavy rain to Murree, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar, and has been followed by a rapid rise of the barometer in North Punjaub a moderate fall has occurred at the head of the Bay and a slight depression has appeared in Southwest Bengal. The weather is somewhat unsettled in North-West India and moderate general rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and the most eastern districts of the N.-W. P. The skies are clear in the Punjaub and the greater part of the N.-W. P. and are much less clouded in Central and Western India. The Bombay current is steadily decreasing and the air is generally drier and cooler in Upper and Central India. The chief rainfalls yesterday were Gya four inches ; Hazaribagh, three inches ; Akyab, Berhampore, Calcutta, Gauhati, Murree, two inches ; Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Burdwan, Sibsogar, and Gorakhpur one inch.

THE KARACHI DEFENCE WORKS.

The Government of India has recently been devoting a good deal of attention to the internal defence of the country. The importance of strengthening the defences of Karachi has been fully recognised, and rapid progress is being made with the defence works at Manora, which are being carried out under the supervision of Major Hayden, R.E. The *Sind Gazette* writes :—

A Battery to receive heavy guns is in course of construction at a spot about a mile to the west of the existing Battery known as No. 2, and the site for it has been selected with great judgment. From the sea face of the rock which constitutes the Manora headland protecting the harbour of Karachi, there extends a long low bank or ridge of sand, to the westward—with a trifle of northing—for some miles, and communicating with the mainland. And between this ridge of sand which appears to be about sixteen feet high and perhaps three hundred yards in width, and Kiamari, communicating by the Napier Mole with the town of Karachi, there is a tract of marsh, lagoon, and swampy mangrove intersected with creeks, which at high water are filled by the sea and at low water are interspersed with tracts of dry land. Much of the ground is of a thick, plastic, tenacious description, half mud half peat, which thrown up above the reach of water becomes hard and solid, and is used in constructing causeways to connect the isolated patches of rock sandstone upon which the Batteries are built. When they are finished, rising perhaps eighteen or twenty feet from their foundations, a glacis will connect the face of the Batteries with the sand ridge described, so that nothing of the fortifications will be visible to an enemy approaching from the sea, they will appear merely at the crest of the ridge. The guns will be mounted on the well known Moncreiffe system, by which, with the aid of hydraulic power they are elevated at the time of firing, so as to overlook the ridge and command an extensive range seaward, the recoil carrying the gun back under shelter for reloading. The new Battery will be known as No. 3 and will be finished before the close of the year, and ready to receive the guns which are now on their way out from England. The Company of Royal Artillery which is to man them, is, we understand, expected to arrive at Karachi about the middle of November.

In the last Trade Report of Frankfort on-Main, Consul-General Oppenheimer says that the question whether the yearly increasing export from India, in wheat, will not heavily press upon European markets has been seriously considered ; and particularly with reference to its direct influence on German agriculture, in which wheat figures prominently. Many people, we are told, are of opinion that the heavy fall in the price of cereals in general, and particularly of wheat, in all the European markets, is principally due to the Indian culture, which is supposed to be still in its infancy, as immense tracts of land are still uncultivated, which would readily yield considerable quantities of wheat in addition to those already shipped. A reduction in the transport expenses in India, and cheap freight thence to Europe, would likewise contribute to an increase in the grain shipments from India, and cause a further fall in prices.

MEDICAL MEN IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

There was another debate at the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday afternoon, on the proposal of the Bombay Medical Union that, in future, preference should be given to duly qualified men over others, for employment in the Health Department. As usual the proceedings did not commence at the hour prescribed for the meeting, because the Chairman had to wait for half an hour before a quorum was present. Besides the Chairman, Sir Henry Morland, the following members were present:—Drs. J. Arnott, G. Waters, P. C. DeSouza, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs. G. A. Barnett, J. P. Cornforth, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, Harold R. King, Captain G. W. Martin, Colonel Merewether, Sir F. Souter, Messrs. Abdulla Meherallí Dharamsi, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhai Framjee Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

It will be remembered that on the previous occasion, a proposition was submitted by Dr. DeSouza favouring the Medical Union's proposal, and asking the Municipal Commissioner to submit his remarks upon it. To this proposition two amendments were proposed—one by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji to the effect that, as the giving of appointments in the Health Department rested entirely with the Municipal Commissioner, the petition should simply be referred to him to be dealt with as he deemed fit ; and another by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, asking the Commissioner to favour the Corporation with his remarks on the subject.

The debate was re-opened on Tuesday by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, who, speaking to the amendment moved by Dr. Cowasjee, observed that the Municipal Commissioner had already given his opinion on the subject, and further report from him was not necessary. The petition of the Medical Union could only be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for such action as he may see fit to take in the matter, as he only had the authority in the matter under the Act. He would, however, proceed to notice Dr. Cawasjee's remarks. The gentlemen of the Medical Union and the advocates of their representations in this hall either did not understand what the duties of the inspectors were or were now shifting their grounds. Dr. Cowasjee said the young doctors did not want the inspectorships, but they wanted the post of medical officers of health, and Mr. Shroff wanted men who would examine milk and articles of food, men who would be able to check infant mortality. If they wanted such officers they should say so and create such offices, but inspectors such as those they had now would always have to be employed, and he had no hesitation in saying that educated natives would not take up such appointments nor were the young doctors fitted for such posts. He was sorry that his friend, Mr. Bomonji Master, had imported into this discussion the question of European *versus* natives. If there were any department in which such a distinction had never been observed it was in the Municipal Offices, thanks to all the Commissioners, from Mr. Arthur Crawford down to Mr. Charles. There was one matter to which he begged to draw attention. It was the allusion which Mr. Shroff had made to what the Egyptian Board of Health may do if they came to know that there was one medical officer in Bombay over a population of 800,000 souls. That was a very unpatriotic remark to make in support of a failing argument, as it would be a handle in the hands of the Egyptian Board of Health who are eager for imposing quarrantine on flimsy pretexts and thus hamper and injure the trade of this country.

Mr. Shroff, interrupting the speaker, said that Mr. Dosabhoy was out of order in alluding to remarks which he never made at the board of the Corporation, but which he made in his letter written to the papers.

The chairman thought that Mr. Dosabhoy was in order, and he allowed him accordingly to proceed.

Mr. Dosabhoy, continuing his remarks, said that he was sure that young medical men, fresh from the college, were not fit no perform the duties at present discharged by these inspectors. He had no hesitation however in saying that, if appointments of medical officers are to be created such as are held under the boards of health in English towns and cities, nobody would fill them better than medical men, and all things being equal, certainly they should be native medical men.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia said they had nothing whatever to do with the question whether medical men would not be lowering their profession by joining the Health Department. All that they had to do as men of business, was to see whether medical men, who were so willing to serve in it, would not be preferable to laymen, and the speaker thought that it would be an advantage to the Municipality to avail themselves of their services.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji failed to find any valid reasons advanced by those who opposed the proposal of the Medical Union. It was urged that medical men would demean themselves by doing the dirty work of inspectors ; but the speaker was of opinion that so far from degrading themselves, they would be still more ennobling their profession by their exertions to prevent disease and alleviate the ills of the flesh. Mr. Kabraji distinctly agreed with Mr. Master that, in these days of local self-government, they ought to be true to themselves, and give appointments to deserving men of their own nationality in preference to others. (Hear, hear.) It was their duty to show the Government that, for their part, they were always ready to take efficient native agency in their service, whenever they could find it. He had nothing to say against the present staff ; but he did say that the employment of medical men, on suitable vacancies occurring, would do even greater good to the city than what could be done by the existing staff.

Mr. Harold King thought a great many of the speakers had entirely misunderstood the question at issue. The Municipal Commissioner had read out to them the other day a number of rules and orders which apply to the inspectors of the Health Department, and it appeared from what he had stated at the time that nothing more was wanted from these inspectors than absolute obedience to those rules. Dr. DeSouza had said that if medical men were employed as inspectors, they would be able to diagnose diseases and take precautionary measures. But that was not the sort of duties which were wanted from these inspectors. The duties which were expected from them could be performed just as well by laymen as by medical men.

Colonel Merewether thought that it would be a pure waste of time on the part of the Corporation, if Dr. Cowasji's amendment, calling for a report from the Commissioner, were carried ; because after the report had been submitted, Dr. Cowasji would go over the same ground, and repeat all that he had already said. There was no use carrying on this very objectionable agitation, especially as it had been pointed out over and over again that, under the Municipal Acts, the matter was entirely in the hands of the Commissioner. Suppose the Commissioner took no notice of the amendment, on its being accepted by the Corporation, they would be in an extremely undignified and undesirable position.

The Chairman was also of opinion that, if Dr. Cowasji's amendment were carried, the Corporation would put themselves in a very false position. By the Act the entire executive power and responsibility were vested in the Commissioner ; and the Commissioner having informed them of his views on the subject, the Chairman failed to see what more they now required him to do. The Chairman, however, held that it was quite competent to the Corporation to discuss the matter, and thought that Mr. Dosabhoy's amendment was one which might very properly be passed, leaving it to the Commissioner to give every consideration to the representation of the Union.

Mr. Bomonji Pestonji Master expressed great surprise at the remarks which had fallen from the Chairman and Colonel Merewether. He did not care if the refusal of the Commissioner to submit his remarks in a matter which entirely rested with him, were to offend the dignity of the Corporation. Let them rather care not for their dignity than fail in the performance of their duty. (Hear, hear.) Let the Commissioner refrain from complying with the request of the Corporation, if he chose. The power of the purpose remained with the Corporation, and it would entirely rest with them at budget time to determine what items should be sanctioned and what others should not. (A laugh.) The Corporation would thus be in a certain position to compel the Commissioner to reply to their reference. The speaker was, however, of opinion that the Commissioner would not treat the reasonable request of the Corporation in the manner anticipated by the Chairman and Colonel Merewether. He challenged the assertion of the Commissioner that Europeans were better fitted than natives to do the work of controlling halalcores. This was a serious reflection on the native community. There were, Mr. Master said, men of great energy to be found among natives—even greater energy than what could be expected from these inspectors. He did not wish to say what sort of men they were. But he might say this much that they were not a properly educated body of men, and one of them, with whom he had a talk on the subject, said to him "Them harguments won't hold good." (Laughter.) The fact was that those who actually did all the dirty work for which the inspectors were given credit were their native subordinates, while the inspectors did little more than ride their horses and smoke their cigars. (Laughter.) And those were the men whom the Commissioner would perhaps honour with the title of Knight Commanders of the Great Order of Bombay Halalcores. (Laughter.) Mr. Master went on to say that the loaves and fishes of office should not be reserved for Europeans, but that the claims of natives, like those advanced in the letter before the Corporation, should receive fair treatment. They should not go far afield in search of fit men, when equally good men could be found nearer home ; and the speaker did not understand why Mr. Ollivant should have brought here a gentleman from Sind to become their Assistant Health Officer, and another gentleman from Gujerat on a salary of Rs. 600 per month.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said he had no doubt that, after the Commissioner had known the views held by the majority of the Corporation, he would deem it advisable to take time to consider and report on the subject. However open to objection passages in the letter of the Medical Union might be, the principle underlying it was sound, namely, that everything else being equal, a trained agency might be employed in the Health Department in preference to untrained agency. Major Martin was not correct in saying that Mr. Justice Cunningham's letter referred only to the Calcutta Municipality. The letter referred generally to the sanitation of the whole of India, and it could be gathered from Mr. Cunningham's remarks that a trained agency was better than an untrained one.

Major Martin said that Dr. Cowasji had said, in moving his amendment, that he was surprised at Major Martin stating that the Health Officer should never be a medical man. Mr. Shroff, who had seconded the amendment, had also said something similar. All he (Major Martin) could say was that he had never said anything of the kind. What he had stated was, that, if they could get a sanitary authority like Dr. Parkes, they ought to take him on. If two gentlemen, both having equal sanitary knowledge, came forward and, if one of them was a medical man, he would give his vote in favour of the doctor. It was impossible to expect men who had just passed their medical examination to do all the duties of inspectors, such as looking after cows and bullocks, examining water closets and their connections, and going into gullies to see that they were in good condition, and, besides, to carry on an analysis of milk, water and other things, and go and treat the sick. Major Martin said that it would be impossible to expect these men on Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 per month to do all these various duties. In spite of all that Mr. Shroff had stated, Major Martin urged that his proposal was most practical—that if it were decided to provide the Health Officer with a laboratory, he should have men of some scientific knowledge to assist him, and under existing circumstances, it was more likely to get such men from among the medical men than elsewhere. But he objected altogether to any proposal binding the Commissioner to accept a certain class of men only. On the other hand, the letter of the Medical Union gave them but a hazy idea of what they want. If, as was stated by one of their advocates, they wanted the Health Department to be increased by appointing so many Deputy Health Officers in charge of each section, that would be something practical, something which one could understand. But the letter, as it stood, he could not understand.

Dr. R. N. Khory supported Dr. Cowasji's amendment.

Dr. DeSouza, in replying on the whole debate, said he disclaimed all intention of being personal in the matter, and said that his proposition limited itself to the bestowal of these appointments in the future to qualified medical candidates, be they European or native. To begin with Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, he would simply say that it was within the province of that Corporation to discuss that matter and to place on record its opinion, therefore, perfectly consistent with his proposition in its entirety. He was not unaware that the bestowal of these appointments was in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner ; but, as he (the speaker) had already said, it was competent to the Corporation to express their own views upon any detail of Municipal Administration connected with this city. It was competent for the Medical Union to know whether some of the new graduates were willing or not to take up the appointments of medical inspectors, and it was further competent for these medical graduates so to discharge their duties as to make them alike dignified and efficient. With respect to the remarks of the Municipal Commissioner as to the duties of the inspectors, the speaker submitted that these duties could as well, if not better, be attended to by a medical graduate, whether he be European or native. Although Major Martin did not specify in his speech what was the bad logic in the representation of the Medical Union, though he had made capital out of a few technical inaccuracies, Major Martin would perhaps allow that to call a department a health department which had only *one* medical gentleman in it, was, if not illogical, at least very incongruous. It was impossible, nay, it was absurd, to expect one medical man to pay heed to the various wants of this vast city.

On a division, both the amendments were thrown out by narrow majorities ; and the original motion was carried by 14 to 12.

APPLICATION TO BUILD A PRIVATE MARKET.

The next subject considered by the meeting was a letter from Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy, submitting, for consideration, correspondence between himself, the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner regarding the building of a private market in Null Bazar-Erskine Road, and asking the Corporation's favourable opinion in the matter. Some of the correspondence on this subject has already appeared in these columns.

Colonel Merewether said this was another case in which they were asked to deal with a matter which was not in their hands, but was entirely in the hands of the Town Council. That was the third meeting in succession, the whole time of which was taken up in discussing matters interfering either with the Town Council or the Commissioner. (Hear, hear.) The tendency of holding such discussions had grown to a great extent of late, and it was most desirable to discourage it as much as possible.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji objected to permission being granted to a private individual to erect a market within a stone's throw of the Municipal Market in Null Bazar.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Chubildas had publicly made a remark that the Municipal records were not properly kept. The records relating to the case had been properly kept, and were before the meeting. Mr. Arthur Crawford had made a report in 1867, distinctly stating that there was no doubt that the markets should be extended, as they were crowded to excess. If this statement were true twenty years ago, how much more it must be to-day ? The Acting Commissioner was perfectly convinced, not only that Mr. Chubildas was entirely wrong in stating that he had received a promise that his land situated in the neighbourhood of the present market would not be taken up, but also that there was no person at that time who could have made such a promise. In order to make himself sure on the point, Mr. Charles said he had written to Mr. Crawford, who wrote back to say that he certainly did not possess any power to bind the Municipality never to extend their existing market by taking up Mr. Chubildas's land. The Acting Commissioner hoped the Corporation would carry out the original scheme for extending the Erskine Road market. It was Mr. Hope's opinion that this plot of ground should certainly be acquired for the purpose, and every Municipal Commissioner had, year after year, stated that the accommodation of this market was insufficient.

Ultimately, on the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, it was resolved to inform Mr. Chubildas that the right of granting permission to open private markets in the city was vested in the Town Council under section 241 of the Municipal Acts.

GOVERNMENT ON MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The following correspondence, calling special attention to over-crowding in Bombay, was submitted to the Corporation :—

India Office, London, 23rd June 1887.

To his Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,—I forward, for your information, 70 copies of a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Report of the Bombay Municipality for 1885-86.

2. The statement as to over-crowding in Bombay is startling.—I have, &c.,

Cross.

Memorandum of the Army Sanitary Commission on the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay for 1885-86.

The present Report, like those which have preceded it, contains a large amount of information on works of various kinds, completed, or in progress, in the Bombay Municipality during the official year, including details of public health works and measures, which letter we propose to notice briefly in the following paragraphs :—

1. The population used in calculating most of the ratios in this Report is that of the Census of 1881 which was returned at 773,196. But there has, no doubt, been a considerable increase since then, and Bombay like Calcutta appears to have its numbers added to by a large changing and migratory population, besides the increase due to the resident population.

2. The recorded births for the last three years have been as follows :—

1883	15,182
1884	14,637
1885	14,964

The birth-rate on the Census population would thus be 19·35 per 1,000, but on the calculated increase since

1881 the rate would fall to 17·72 per 1,000, or about half the birth-rate in London. There appears to be little doubt that an explanation of such birth-rates as these are must be sought in defective registration.

3. Deaths.—The registered deaths for the five years have been :—

1881	21,856
1882	20,468
1883	23,530
1884	22,512
1885	21,850

The death-rate in 1885 was for—

	Per 1,000.
Males	24·58
Females	33·80

or a total of 25·88 per 1,000 for the population of both sexes. Considering what has been the past sanitary history of Bombay, we should scarcely be warranted in accepting 25·88 per 1,000 as the true death-rate. The rate, moreover, varies greatly in different localities. We have, for example, the "Water division," with a death-rate of 3½ per 1,000 ; Fort Southern, with one of 8¼ per 1,000 ; Byculla, with a rate of 30·88 ; First Nagpada, with one of 37·02 ; Second Nagpada, with a rate of 49·18 ; and Chuckla, with one of 41·02 per 1,000. It is true that district rates in towns vary greatly according to locality, but when these comparatively high rates, and there are several others, are compared with the low general rate of 25·88, there is reason to suspect that the deaths are not all reported. This is merely suggested as a possible explanation of death-rate which, by no means, corresponds to the past sanitary condition of the people. A large part of the death-rate falls on infants and children under five years of age. We have seen that the total deaths in 1885 were 21,850 and of this number 9,760, or nearly 45 per cent., were under five years of age, a result which is partly attributed by the Officer of Health to the high density of the Bombay population in the poorer localities. Of deaths registered at all ages in 1885, 10,731 were from among persons born in Bombay, and 10,910 among those born elsewhere, leaving 209 deaths for which the facts could not be ascertained. As already has been stated, Bombay has a large immigrant and moving population, a fact which renders accuracy in vital statistics very difficult of attainment.

4. Causes of death—The following abstract gives the assigned death causes for 1885 :—

Death Causes.	Numbers of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.
Small-pox	55	·06
Measles	423	·51
Fever*	6,648	7·87
Cholera	598	·71
Phthisis	2,905	3·44
Diseases of nervous system	2,242	2·65
Diseases of respiratory system	3,787	4·49
Diarrhœa	937	1·11
Dysentery	608	·72
Accidents	330	·39
All other causes	3,317	3·93
All causes	21,850	25·88

* The Report gives full statistical details on the causes of death, and the fatal fevers are classed as follows :—

Enteric fever	10 deaths.
Simple continued	1,171 "
Ague	281 "
Remittent fevers	5,186 "
Total	6,64[illegible] deaths.

The ratios in this table are calculated on the 1881 Census, to which the assumed increase of population has been added.

5. With reference to the remark already made as to the want of correspondence between the general death-rate of the city and the sanitary states of localities, it is only fair to the municipal authorities to compare the death-rates from the diseases in this abstract and the village rates so far as we have the means of doing so. These are as follows : In 1885 the cholera death-rate in the city was 0·17 per 1,000, and in the villages, affected and unaffected, the rate was 2·27 per 1,000 or above threefold. But as deaths from this epidemic disease were returned from 3,733 villages out of 40,894, it follows that if Bombay city be classed as an affected locality in the same sense as each of the villages which suffered was an affected locality, its death-rate would be not a third, but less than a thirtieth of the village rate.

In the same way we find that the village death-rate from bowel complaints taken over all of them, affected and unaffected, was 2·78 per 1,000. But as only a fifth part of them suffered, the real rate would be nearly 14 per 1,000. The Bombay city rate was 1·83 per 1,000, or about one-seventh of the affected village rate.

The country small-pox death-rate was ·16 per 1,000 all over ; but for the affected villages, less than a fortieth part of the whole number, the rate would be about 6½ per 1,000, while the Bombay city rate was ·06 per 1,000.

If we take the fever death-rate, the contrast is equally striking. The Bombay city rate for diseases so classed was 7·87 per 1,000, while the village fever-rate was 19·74 per 1,000 ; but, as the returns refer to 28,216 villages only, the death-rate of country localities affected would average about 28 per 1,000.

6. Whatever modifications these figures would have to undergo under a more accurate system of registration and diagnosis, the differences are sufficiently great to justify our making the comparison, and from this it follows that, whatever defects there may still be in the sanitary arrangements of the city itself, it has done work to which nothing analogous has been done in the country villages, for we have here a dense population of 800,000 enjoying (for India) a comparative immunity from epidemic diseases which neither the small isolated country population groups, nor the other municipal towns, have at all approached to.

7. So far as regards the villages, the facts for the city show that effective sanitary work against epidemic diseases can be done even in the face of grave difficulties, and it is scarcely necessary to draw the conclusion that no corresponding work has been done for the village populations, on the maintaining of whose health and working power the prosperity of the country mainly depends. This result has been arrived at after about a quarter of a century of professed village sanitary work, and our obvious duty is to call attention to the facts.

8. There is one group of diseases in the preceding abstract table for which the country returns afford no corresponding data. These are phthisis and respiratory diseases, from the former of which 2,905 deaths were registered in 1885, and from the latter 3,787 deaths. The reputed mortality from phthisis was 3·44 per 1,000, and from respiratory diseases 4·49 per 1,000, together representing a death-rate of 7·93 per 1,000, equal to the conjoined mortality from fever and cholera. Of respiratory diseases, 1,347 were registered as acute bronchitis, 1,121 as chronic bronchitis, 328 as asthma, and 874 as pneumonia. It is impossible to say how many of these fatal chest cases may have been tubercular in character, or whether some of the cases of phthisis ought not to have been classed under other heads. But in discussing the influence of locality on chest diseases, as apart from climatic and personal causes, we may deal with the reputed death-rate from phthisis and its causes, and this brings before us the question of locality in relation to death-rates.

9. In Bombay, as in all large cities, there is no uniform rate covering the whole population. Every large population group presents different death-rates, varying also in their proportions from different diseases in different localities, and in each locality prevailing diseases and deaths are related to the classes, habits, and relative ages of the inhabitants, as well as to local conditions. The following are the death-rates per 1,000 in each locality presented by the Bombay mortality statistics for the chief diseases in 1885 :—

Districts.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Phthisis, Highest Rates.
Upper Colaba	·31	...	3·48	..
Middle and Lower Colaba	·63	...	7·21	..
Fort, Southern	1·99	..	·85	..
Fort, Northern	·17	·02	7·06	..
Esplanade	·53	..	4·20	..
Market	·99	·06	6·73	...
Mandvi	·77	·14	11·[illegible]2	4·27
Chuckla	·62	·02	12·06	8·85
Oomarkhari	·76	·03	8·56	5·61
Dongri	·51	·03	10·54	...
Dhobi Talao	·98	·15	8·70	..
Fanaswadi	1·[illegible]5	·04	5·85	..
Bhuleshwar	·91	·02	9·49	5·90
Khara Talao	·55	·13	10·63	3·13
Kumbharwada	·71	·21	9·17	..
Khetwadi	·23	·23	7·60	..
Girgaum	1·10	·11	7·93	4·62
Chaupati	·18	..	5·83	..
Walkeshwar	·3[illegible]	..	4·33	..
Mahalakshmi	·16	..	6·57	..
Mazagon	·17	·03	7·41	...
Tarwadi	1·30	..	6·60	...
Second Nagpada	·37	·06	11·99	7·66
Kamathipura	1·08	·03	11·87	4·99
Tardeo	·78	·19	7·64	..
Byculla	·81	·07	9·65	..
First Nagpada	·53	·10	9·28	..
Parel	·32	..	13·09	...
Sewri	·54	..	12·60	...
Sion	·05	·05	7·07	...
Mahim	1·84	..	9·70	...
Worli	1·29	...	9·98	..
Water division	1·44	..	·76	—

10. It will be observed from this table that, low as was the general death-rate from cholera in 1885, none of the districts escaped the disease, and that the relative death-rates varied greatly, proving the influence of locality, even where the severity of the epidemic was by no means great on any part of the area. In sanitary work the question is suggested why part of the area of Bombay returned cholera death-rates of between 1 and 2 per 1,000, while many lower death-rates near at hand showed that in the most severely affected portions of the area the higher death-rates could scarcely be attributed to epidemic severity.

11. Next, as regards small-pox, it can scarcely be said that in 1885 this disease was epidemic ; nevertheless, there are similar questions suggested by the total exemption of certain areas while their neighbours suffered.

12. Of the 6,648 deaths assigned to fevers, no fewer than 4,764 were registered as remittents, and 422 as remittent fevers with fatal complications, 281 were intermittents, 1,171 were continued fevers. There were besides these 10 deaths from enteric fever ; and two other fevers, cerebro-spinal and relapsing fever, yielded one death each. Now the district table shows that these fevers were fatal in very different degrees in different parts of the city, and that for every fever death in one district there were from 10 to 15 in another. According to sanitary experience these differences ought to suggest local causes, and practically that the sanitary improver should be at work in the localities where the figures show his presence to be most required.

13. The statistics of phthisis yield similar local results, for the rates in the table are not all the rates, but only the higher ones, and these are so great that they almost look like ordinary epidemic rates, some of which are reproduced year after year in the mortuary tables for the same localities.

14. There can be little doubt, as the Officer of Health points out that one of the main factors in these various district rates is density of population on surface areas and within dwelling-houses. Relative density of population means dwellings crowded together so as to obstruct needful circulation of air, and increase of filth and refuse on small surface areas, increasing air pollution in otherwise stagnant air. It includes, besides this, increase of fouled domestic water in the subsoil from want of drainage, and hence for a dense population there is little chance of escape from the necessary consequences of that density. The acknowledged remedy everywhere lies in town improvements by removal of buildings and opening up of roads and spaces, and to such improvements are to a great extent due improved health in large cities where they have been carried out. Much may, no doubt, be done by constant cleansing and by drainage works to improve bad localities, but it is not always possible to do work of this kind effectively at a moderate outlay on localities where the surface crowding is so great and the means of access so deficient that even ordinary cleansing operations can only be carried out with difficulty if at all.

15. This aspect of the question is understood in Bombay, and to a certain extent it is being acted on, but as the subject is one of great importance we shall quote what the Officer of Health says about it :—"The density of population in the most dense section of London is less than the density in any of the 12 most densely crowded sections in Bombay, representing a population of 429,566, and which have 458·57 persons to an acre. . . . . . The minimum of house-population in any one district is apparently higher than the maximum in London." In the most densely peopled part of Bombay the density is 759 to an acre, or less than 6½ square yards to each. Another element in the question is the rapid increase of the population, for it appears that in the 10 years 1872—81 the population per house had risen from 20 to 25. We have in former memoranda directed attention to this point of increasing crowding, and it is obviously one which must be dealt with by the municipal authorities, for every year's delay adds in a high ratio to the difficulties attending it.

16. The Report contains no such detailed information as to the sanitary state of districts as would enable us to account for the death-rates and their diversities in the districts, but we can learn from the different departmental reports the progress which was made in sanitary improvements during the year.

17. Sundry improvements had been carried out at the Love Grove sewage pumping stations. There had been difficulty in obtaining tenders for house connections with the sewers, but trial works were to be undertaken to obtain experience as to the cost. Main sewerage works had been extended, and it is satisfactory to learn that application had been received for making connections with the houses along the sewer lines. The actual length of sewers of various kinds laid down in the course of the year was very considerable, and those lines which are intended for house drainage are not to receive or carry storm water, which is being otherwise provided for. As the Municipal Commissioner considers that we had misunderstood his remarks on the intention of house connections, it may be as well to rectify this matter. In the present Report he says:—"It has been repeatedly explained that what are somewhat misleadingly termed 'house connections' form an inseparable feature of the new system, that is, there must be some channel, means, or appliance, by whatever name it is called, which will conduct polluted water or excrementitious matter from the premises where the pollution occurs to the nearest sewer, and it is subject to the condition that, while it is provided with proper methods of ventilation to prevent danger or nuisance, it *must not* have such openings or be so situated as to allow of the admission of any appreciable quantity of rain-water to the sewers." (This is one of the necessary conditions of the "separate" system.) "These connections may be made to serve for the removal of sullage, or excrement, or of both."

In the Bombay Municipal Report for 1883-84 to which our remarks applied, the Commissioner says that "the great object to achieve for the sanitary improvement of the city is to carry off polluted water or house sullage by means of new sewers ;" and, further, "provided there be an efficient system for the speedy removal of night-soil it matters little (except from a financial point of view) whether the system be 'wet' or 'dry.' The latter is at present at any rate, more in accord with the customs and ideas of the inhabitants, but for the removal of sewage other than night-soil, the duty of proceeding at once with a complete system of drainage cannot be too strongly insisted on." It will be observed that in this statement of the case, keeping the house sullage removal separate from excrementitious matter, to be otherwise removed, is not objected to, while in the Report under review the house connections may be used for both purposes. Hence we had not "curiously misunderstood" the case, and all that it appears necessary to repeat is that in a large densely peopled city, such as we have shown Bombay to be, any attempt at "dry" removal of household filth would most certainly end in a state of matters by no means likely to improve the public health, and that wherever there is water at hand, together with house connections, drains, sewers, and a suitable outlet, there is no alternative, for all the means are at hand for the immediate cleansing of houses. This must be a continuous operation at a rate of not less than 3 feet per second. At Frankfort-on-the Maine, the sewers and drains for 60,000 people discharge the excreta and foul water from the most distant point to the outlet which for half a mile has only a fall of 1 in 1,000 within 1½ hour. Our remarks on the 1883-84 Report, as well as those we have just made, are intended to enforce this fundamental sanitary principle in city improvements. In the case of villages and small towns, other cleansing arrangements may be adopted to suit local circumstances.

18. Satisfactory progress appears to have been made in disposing of the rainfall by separate sewers and a rain-water reservoir and sluices, and the Municipal Commissioner states that places which were formerly knee-deep in water after a comparatively moderate fall of rain are now dry in a very short space of time.

19. In addition to the partial adoption of drains, the cleansing operations of the city of Bombay were carried out by an average number of 3,804, men 585 scavengering and drain-cleaning carts, and 140 night-soil and cesspool carts in daily use. The amount of garbage collected and removed was 393·6 tons per day, and of night-soil 337·8 tons per day. No less than 204·6 miles of covered drains were opened and cleansed in the course of the year. Essentially, therefore, the entire cleansing of the city was done by hand labour and carts.

If the halalkhor cess income represents the expenditure incurred in removing night-soil, it would appear that a sum of £31,000, was spent on this service in the official year 1885-86.

As the works of drainage and sewerage are now making progress, it is unnecessary to refer to the subject further at present.

20. *Water-supply.*—Water was supplied from Vehar and Tulsi lakes in the course of the year by 14,448 house connections, 46 dipping wells, 56 drinking fountains, 24 stand-pipes, 14 large ornamental fountains, and 17 cattle troughs; and generally the water-supply had been extended. A new 24-inch iron main had been laid from the Vehar lake, and the filter beds at Vehar had been completed. Bhandarwada water works appear to have been completed, and also the reservoir and filter works on Malabar Hill. An additional water-supply from Tansa was under consideration.

21. Under the head of "Cholera" in the Officer of Health's Report, he gives the following additional facts on the relation of this disease to the water-supply. Of people using water from Vehar and Tulsi lakes, 589 were attacked with cholera and 465 died, and of persons using well-water 94 were attacked and 71 died. Of the lake-water drinkers, 78·8 per cent. died, and of the well-water drinkers 75·5 died, results in direct contradiction to the presumed specific action of cholera polluted water in spreading the disease.

22. We have limited our remarks solely to public health works in progress, but the municipal authorities have been active in providing gardens and spaces for recreation, which will influence beneficially the health of the vast population of the city.

23. We now know that within a few years the drainage and water-supply will have been completed, and when advantage has been taken of these works for effecting their main object, which is house cleansing, we may expect to have much lower disease and death-rates, with better working power in the population. There will be little reason to complain, as at present, of street nuisances when facilities for avoiding them have been provided for the houses.

24. But when all is done, there will be ample scope for town improvements properly so-called, and which ought to be carried out as far as practicable concurrently with drainage and water-supply works, for just as these are calculated to remove causes of air pollution, so better house construction supplies an equally important element in lessening the risk of air stagnation. On this subject the officer of Health makes some important remarks, which we would commend to the consideration of the Municipality. He says :—"The influences hostile to vitality, the impurities arising out of this concentration, can only be resisted and overcome by breathing spaces around and within each building, and by channels to rapidly and safely carry away the liquid refuse of the population. . . . But most unfortunately for the adoption of measures for the protection of the population in the dense districts, of buildings most crowded, from poisoning as certain as if fatal vapours were administered, the Municipal law is impotent to help. The impotency of the law bearing on buildings is now so well understood that efforts to enforce demands which cannot be legally enforced only diminish such influence as may in a friendly way be brought to bear." Viewed from the side of public health requirements, this statement means that the Municipal law, without loss of time, and to avoid large future outlay, should be amended in this particular.

In conclusion, we need scarcely repeat what we have so often said, that it cannot but be subject of regret that executive sanitary measures have proceeded so slowly in Bombay, but nevertheless they are making progress, and their completion may be said to be within sight. But the municipal work has another importance, in that up to the present it has considerably reduced the mortality from epidemics which in other Municipalities and in the country villages, have in the absence of effective sanitary work been left year after year to inflict great loss and suffering upon the people. And these results have been attained in perhaps the most unfavourable population group to deal with in the whole Presidency, and in one of the most densely peopled cities anywhere to be met with. Surely, it is time for the country populations to be dealt with, and their interests in these matters protected.

28th May 1887.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji proposed that the Chairman be requested to inform Government, that, in April 1884, a committee of the Corporation was appointed to investigate the subject of the dwellings of the labouring classes in Bombay, with the view of benefiting the public health, and that on the following month the Commissioner was asked to furnish a report on the best design of a building on sanitary principles suitable for these classes, the rental not to exceed Rs. 1-8 per month per room. Mr. Dosabhoy remarked that they still awaited the committee's report, and it was time that now they should be asked to expedite their labours. (A laugh.)

The Acting Commissioner drew attention to passages in the report of the Army Sanitary Commission on the subject of over-crowding in Bombay, and added that in Bhooleshwar the pressure of population was very great.

Mr. Kabraji said that the committee having been appointed, not by this Corporation, but the previous one, its existence terminated with the dissolution of that Corporation, and therefore they must now have a new committee.

Mr. Dosabhoy accordingly made an addition to his proposition, to the effect that the following new committee be appointed to report on the matter :—The Chairman, Colonel Merewether, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. K. T. Telang, Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Waters and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

The Corporation then adjourned.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN MIRZAPORE.

An up-country paper gives some particulars of a rather curious financial crisis which has overtaken the good folk of Mirzapore. It appears that until recently the conservative public of that place would have nothing to do with Government copper, preferring as small change the shapeless lumps of copper known as Gorakhpuri pice, which circulated to the bewilderment of the uninitiated, at an ever varying number of *gundas* to the rupee. At last a crisis came :—

Recently, however, it occurred to certain of the local hucksters, who are gradually being deprived by the transfer of trade to other centres of more legitimate sources of profit, that something was to be got out of a private pice factory, and several firms engaged in the speculation which is not one requiring either great skill or an expensive plant. Unfortunately there is no very accurate standard of either weight or fineness for this barbarous currency; and it is said that the local pice were not only short weight, but were constructed of a singular mixture of metal, derived from old pots and pans and other sources, instead of being, as public opinion demands, of reasonably pure copper. The fraud was not found out for some time ; but the rate of exchange gradually got and worse and worse until it reached twenty-six *gundas* of pice to a rupee, and then there was an explosion ; and public confidence in lump-copper currency is not likely to recover. The Mirzapur workmen now prefers to be paid in Government coin, and so far the result is good. But it is a matter for regret that, Gorakhpuri pice not being in any sense coin, the perpetrators of the swindle, which from its nature chiefly defrauds the very poorest of the people, are not likely to meet with the fate they deserve.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A NATIVE BANKER.

The *Railway Service Gazette* publishes an account of an alleged assault by a Punjab official on a native banker at Ludhiana. The aggrieved native has petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter. The facts of the case according to the account to which we refer, are as follows :—

A native banker of Bikaneer, who has been residing at Calcutta for many years past and carrying on extensive business transactions with mercantile houses in Europe and this country, while travelling a few days ago from Mean Meer to Calcutta, had occasion to break his journey at Ludhiana, and with the permission of the station master of the station there was resting on a bench in the waiting room. He had not long been in this position when the European official in question came suddenly up to him and ordered the banker's servant, a Brahmin by caste, to carry a lantern and lead the way to an out-house. To this order an objection was raised. After a loud exchange of unpleasant language, the European official so far forgot himself and his position as to commit a deliberate assault on the banker by knocking him off the bench and otherwise maltreating him.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain Alexanderson, sails this morning for Marseilles, and Valencia, laden with a cargo of seeds, &c., and one cabin passengers.

The Asiatic line steamer Kohinur, Captain J. Bullock which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening, brought a general cargo and twenty-four passengers on deck from the coast ports and Calcutta.

The barque Ellissa, 408 tons, Captain G. A. Chaddock, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with a cargo of sugar and two deck passengers from Port Louis whence she sailed on the 30th of last month.

The steamer Timavo, 913 tons, consigned to the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's agency, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Cardiff under Captain F. Rassavich, she has brought on board 1,509 tons of coal for the G. I. P. Ry. Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain J. B. Pearson, arrived in Bombay yesterday after noon from the Coast ports and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and Mr Brown, a cabin passenger, and twenty-eight deck passengers, on board.

The steamer Britania, 1,991 tons, sailed yesterday under Captain F. A. Blight, with a general cargo and the following passengers on board. For Marseilles and Liverpool. Mr. Hiley, two children and ayah, Lt. P. Aplin, Mr. R. J. Thompson, Revd Mr. Fairbank, Lt. M. W. Jones, Mr. Pinto and two servants, Revd. W. Alexander, Mr. I. H. Tamplin, and twelve deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE I. G. S. DALHOUSIE.

The Indian Government Marine steamer Dalhousie, sails this morning, under Captain Wilson for Aden with the following military drafts consisting of 8-1 London R. A.; 5, Lancaster Division, R. A.; 3rd Bo, L. I., and other details from the Commissariat and Medical Departments, to the number of eleven European Commissioned and Warrant Officers, 2 ladies and four children, 220 European non-commissioned officers, 15 ladies and 25 children, 6 native officers, 212 non-commissioned rank and file, 5 women, 5 children and 37 followers. The 8-1st London Division, R.A., stationed in Bombay and numbering 4 officers, 113 rank and file and 7 followers and 15-1st Lancaster Division, R.A., to arrive in Bombay from Poona this morning, and numbering 2 officers, 118 rank and file and 7 followers proceed to Aden for the purpose of relieving the 1-1st Scotish Division, and the 1-1st Western Division, R.A.S. which the Dalhousie brings to Bombay on her return voyage. The names of officers above the rank of subaltern are :—Major W. H. Sorrell, Lt. A. F. Pullen, Lt. A. C. Tullock, and Lt. H. E. J. Brake belonging to the 8-1st London Division, R.A., Capt. H. S. Nelson and Lt. J. A. L. Trench—5-1st Lancaster R.A. Captain H. L. Birdwood and Lt. H. Lowther—3rd B. L.I., and Surgeon M. S. Corkery, Medical Staff.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

21st September, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Australia	1991	W J Nantes	B	P & O Co.
" Deccan	14[illegible]2	Case	D	P. & O. Co.
" Draco	1911	J. Douglas	G	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Graham	2646	T. White	M	F. Muir & Co.
" Merton Hall	2056	C. Barnes	O	F. Bezzoni.
" Etolia	2014	Gill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
" Niagara	1738	B. Cottier	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
" Nedjed	..	J. M. Reid	A	R. Framjee.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Ellisa	Chaddock	Port Louis, Aug. 30.
	Timavo (s)	Rassavich	Cardiff, Aug. 15.
	Patna (s)	Pearson	Calcutta, Aug. 29.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Britannia (s)	Blight	Marseilles and Liverpool.

The steamer Clan Graham, Alexanderson, cleared yesterday for Valencia and Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Singapore, for Genoa, &c.
" Clan Munro, for Belfast.
" Commilla, for Coast and Karachi.
" Culna, for Calcutta.
" Kohinur, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Arcot, for Calcutta.
" King Arthur, for the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Salazie	Laffitte	Bourbon, Aug. 8.
	Ville de Marseilles	Millot	Bourbon, Aug. 14.
	City of Bombay s	Anderson	Glasgow, Aug. 10.
17	Palgrave	Harvey	Liverpool, May 25.
	George R. Scolfield	Dunning	Liverpool, June 6.
	Saakim	Seabrook	Liverpool, June 8.
	Fura	Russell	Liverpool, June 9.
	Canara s	Simpson	Bombay, Aug. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16.—Steamers Madras, Nerbudda, City of Agra and Duke of Sutherland. Ships Main, Zemindar, Allanshaw and Sheila. Barques Childwall and Felix Estivant.
Sept. 17.—Bucephalus and Quang Tung.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 20.

For Liverpool.

Etalia s—320 cwts coir yarn, A Madan ; 49 bales wool, T Chimondas ; 46 bales wool, H C H Gunny.

Merton Hall s—201 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 102 bales hemp Framji Sands and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld.

For Philadelphia.

Britannia s—16 cases Indian teas, D Merwanji and Co.

For London.

Valetta s—2 bales skins E Latham and Co ; 48 bales hides H H Oomer ; 461 cwts myrabolums W Oogerchand ; 215 cwts gum D Ramji ; 42 cwts gum A Mowji ; 74 cwts gum S Ramji ; 8 bales skins P H Abdool Kadar.

Kerbella s—15 bales hides B Esmall ; 11 cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo.

For Hull.

Draco s—201 cwts linsed A Blascheck and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Nedjed s—500 cwts linseed, 300 cwts rapeseed and 100 cwts ground nuts, G Bharmull ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp.

Draco s—330 bales cotton and 201 cwts linseed, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 600 cwts poppy seed Volkart Bros.

For Havre.

Niagra (s), 4,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 1000 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Marseilles.

Britannia (s), 21 cases condiments and preserves, M Mackenzie and Co.

C Graham (s), 499 cwts castorseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 300 cwts mowdaseed, Ralli Bros.

For Venice.

Nizam (s), 8,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Kobe.

Deccan (s), 50 bales twist, C Bezonji.

For Yokohama.

Deccan (s), 25 bales twist ; C Bezonji.

For Hongkong.

Deccan (s), 25 bales twist, S N Tata and Co ; 16 chests opium, and 20 bales twist, H E Ellias and Co ; 40 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, S Shreedunrai ; 11 bales yarn, Lyon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Deccan (s), 2 chests opium, H Ramgopal.

For Calcutta.

Chindwara (s), 228 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 20.

Lynch, Major, Bo 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Carnegy, Lieut-Genl, Bo, Comdg N Dn, on duty, from Poona.

Carnegy, Lt, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Carnegy, Lt, Bo Royal N Lancaster, on leave, from Poona.

Boyd, Col, Bo. Comt Dept, from leave, from Poona.

September 21.

Birch, Lt, Med R A, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

Walsh, Surgeon Bl Med Staff, on duty, from Calcutta.

Patterson, Surgeon-Major, Bo Med Dept, to rejoin.

DEPARTURES.—September 21.

James, Col, Bo, P W O Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Thomson, Surgeon, Bo Med Staff, on sick leave, to England.

Aplin, Lt, Bo Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Jones. Lt, Bo Durham L I, on sick leave to England.

Yates, Major, Bo 28th B I, on sick leave, to England.

BENGAL.

East Indian Railway Traffic.—Earnings, week ending 10th Sept. 1887, Rs. 7,13,052-5-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,41,464-5-5. Decrease Rs. 1,28,412-0-5. From 1st July 1887, to 10th Sept. 1887, Rs. 72,45,951-2-3. From 1st July 1886, to 11th Sept. 1886, Rs. 79,49,169-6-7. Decrease Rs. 7,03,218-4-4. Miles open, week ending 10th Sept. 1887, 1519. Corresponding week last year, 1,515. Increase 4. Per mile open, week ending 10th Sept. 1887, Rs. 469-6-9. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 555-6-9. Decrease Rs. 86.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 10th of September there were 196 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 23·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 188 deaths, and the death-rate was 22·6 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 12 from cholera, 55 from fevers, 24 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—2 Non-Asiatics, 4 mixed races, 144 Hindus, 45 Mohamedans, and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 10th of September was 196, against 188 and 173 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 6. There were 12 deaths from cholera, against 9 and 6 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 55 and 24 respectively, against 54 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·6 per mille per annum, against 23·1, the mean of the last five years.

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

Return of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 19th September 1887 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Ghadechi	25	79	Chu[illegible]a	18	42
Songad	20	6	Chital	22	87
Dhola	26	2	Jetpur	23	30

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MADRAS.

The late Mr. F. C. Bullmore, Madras Railway.—We regret to have to announce the death, from typhoid fever, of Mr. F. C. Bullmore, Resident Engineer of the Bangalore division of the Madras Railway, which occurred at Bangalore on Sunday evening. The deceased joined the Company's service in January 1866, and after being engaged on the construction of portions of the N.-W. Line returned to England in August 1870, but was re-engaged in June 1877. His untimely death is a serious loss to the Engineering Department of the Railway, on which he was respected and esteemed by all classes of the staff.—*Mail.*

Railway Volunteer Band.—The Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway have refused to give the band in connection with the Volunteer Corps of that railway any further pecuniary help for the purchase of musical periodicals for the use of the band. In doing so, the Directors have intimated to their Agent in India that, once having equipped the band at the cost of the Company, no further pecuniary aid will be given, and the Company's officers should maintain its up-keep, and make the same a remunerative means of recreation and amusement.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Wedding at Meerut.—A correspondent of the *Railway Service Gazette* writes from Meerut:—"The monotony of the hot weather has to be broken somehow, so the popular Commandant of the 26 P. N. I. thought, and he therefore (with malice prepense as the lawyers put it) led to Hymen's altar Miss Lamond on the 8th instant. After the religious part of the ceremony was over, some 40 or 50 guests assembled at the house of the bride's brother-in-law, Major Leith Ross of the K. O. S. B's and after the usual cake and wine and complimentary speeches and good wishes and blessing, for the future happiness of all concerned, the happy couple betook themselves to Chackrata for their honeymoon. I know the ladies will thirst for news as to how the bride was dressed so that they might follow in the fashionable wake, and lest the ladies should imagine your correspondent had forgotten the principal part of the ceremony, I must add the bride was married in her travelling dress. This young lady has of late become very popular by her good nature and by rendering every assistance at the piano when her services were required to accompany some of the singers, and she has now set a sensible example to her sisters by showing them that people can get married even in fashionable circles in their ordinary every-day dresses, instead of spending a lot of money over dresses and a lot of fallas that are never of much use afterwards."

OUR INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, in a long letter to the *Times* on "British Interests in China," remarks that in reference to the new commercial treaty between France and China, by which China is to open to France four inland trading stations or posts on the frontier of Tonquin, and "considerable" reductions in the tariff have been obtained, the advantages gained are by no means to be despised, as the treaty gives the French advanced posts immediately neighbouring south-east Yunnan south-west Kwangsi, and situate within 150 miles, Kwei-chau, which, with railway communication laid down, will place them in a position of great advantage as regards these markets.

Langson, one of the four inland posts to be thus opened, is nearly a favourably situated as regards the trade abovementioned as Pe-Se, the navigation limit for boats on the Canton River, and for the trade of Yunnan more favourably placed than Nanning—a town of some importance about 450 miles up stream from Canton, and 200 miles below Pe-Se Pe-Se being about forty days' and Nanning about twenty-five days journey by boat from Canton, it will readily be seen what a great saving in time and cost of transit will be effected by a rail to Langson, while the heavy likin duties and barrier dues along the Canton River would be avoided.

If Pakhoi were connected with Nanning by railway, that place would be more favourably situated for the trade of Central Kwangsi and South Kwei-chau than Langson. Such a railway would be necessary to render the Pakhoi-Nanning route effective. Steam navigation on the Canton River is impracticable beyond a point about two hundred miles below and fifty miles above Wu-Chau, on account of the numerous rapids encountered in that part of the river. To enable us to compete with the French we must have Wu-chau, a city of 30,000 inhabitants and an important trade centre at the junction of the Fu and Canton Rivers opened as a treaty port, and Nanning joined by rail to Pakhoi. If this be done we need not fear the trade rivalry of the French in either Kwangsi or Kwei-chau.

As regards Yunnan and Ssu-chuan, we hold in Burma the key to the position, for the only practicable railway approach to that region lies through the Siamese and Burmese-Shan States—the latter now British territory—from Moulmein to Ssu-mao. The Bhamo route and routes leading from Mandalay are impracticable for the locomotive, cut off as they are by Alpine difficulties from the heart of Yunnan. It is highly important to note that the population of Yunnan has rapidly increased, chiefly through immigration from Ssu-chuan, since the year 1873, the close of the fearful Mahomedan rebellion, which had lasted twenty years, and with the plague which followed it, had depopulated the province. Population, trade, and agriculture are reviving with that marvellous rapidity only possible in China. For some years past it has been evident to those who have studied China that a great regenerative agency was at work. Telegraphs have been pushed forward all over the empire, railways have been commenced, the press has been busy at work as a popular educator. With the return of the Marquess Tseng a fresh impetus has been given to political thought in China and we may look for a more enlightened commercial policy, and may expect that vexatious taxes like that called tso-ku will disappear. The likin and barrier dues are bad enough, and the tso-ku tax has been created to be applied where these are inoperative, as I shall now show.

Between Pakhoi and Yu-lin, the chief town of the district in Kwangsi most dependent on Pakhoi, six barriers are passed, but duties are levied at only two, one in each province. Uncertificated goods going to Nanning pay about 6 per cent. over and above the import tax. Now as by treaty they should pay under transit-pass only 2½ per cent., it would be natural that owners of foreign goods should take out transit-passes and escape all duties except the 2½ per cent. In practice, however, this is not found possible. A tax called tso-ku, levied on the customer who buys the goods under transit-pass, has been created, by which all trade under transit-pass is destroyed. No one will touch goods thus covered. In 1882 a British firm protested against such exactions, but unsuccessfully. Thereupon the firm established a warehouse at Yu-lin, declaring at the time that they did so merely to shelter their goods, which native warehousemen were afraid to store in consequence of the action of the likin officials. Article XII. of the Tientsin Treaty was quoted as giving the right to establish the warehouse. The Chinese authorities protested, and asked for the disestablishment of the warehouse. Curious to say, her Majesty's Minister at Pekin, on the question being brought before him, decided that (1) the levy of likin (from the customer) was justifiable, inasmuch as it was required from Chinese and not from the foreigner, and was sanctioned by a decision of the Board of Trade in 1869 (2) the 12th article of the treaty was not to be held as entitling British merchants to hire warehouses in the interior. Under these circumstances it was unnatural that the firm in question came to the conclusion that it was not possible to develop the trade of Kwangsi, or even to carry on what already existed. It seems the shallowest sophistry to contend, as the Chinese do, that the tax is incident on the native and not on the foreigner. It is self evident that the merchant has to see that the cost of his merchandise, *plus* the unknown quantity of likin, *plus* a necessary margin of profit, shall not exceed the sum which the customer can afford to pay. The key to the situation is this as regards likin :—The transit-pass tax, which covers likin and barrier dues between port and destination, goes into the chest of the Imperial authorities and thus reduces that of the likin, which formerly went into the provincial treasury. Prevented, therefore, by treaty from charging likin taxes *en route* on goods covered by transit-pass, the likin officials collect the amount after the goods have reached their destination. Not only is this done, but goods taken into the interior without transit immunities pay the likin and barrier dues on the way, but are not taxed on or after arrival at their destination.

With France already possessing one third of Indo-China and eagerly seeking to oust our trade from the south of China ; with Russia rapidly pushing forward her railways across the Siberian wastes in the north, intending by branch lines to attract the trade of the northern provinces ; with Germany, France, and America striving their utmost to anticipate us in the introduction of railways and other industrial enterprises into China, containing half the population of the world, it is surely time for us to bestir ourselves and use the vantage ground we possess in Burma and its Shan States.

The execution of a railway to Ssu-mao would not only enable us to compete with France in Yunnan and Ssu-chuan, but would insure the commencement of a Chinese system of railways from Ssu-mao, which would eventually permeate the western half of China and tend enormously to the expansion of British commerce. Such railways, having their origin at Ssu-mao, would naturally draw the materials for construction from British markets through our port of Moulmein and thus greatly benefit our home industries.

Unless British energy is dead, we shall push on our connexion with China. Otherwise we must make up our minds to see the trade of Southern China drawn to French ports, where prohibitive protective tariffs are enforced with the avowed object of excluding our trade.

LETTERS AND REMINISCENCES OF THACKERAY.

Another instalment, the sixth, of Mr. Thackeray's letters as selected by Mrs. Brookfield, appears in *Scribner's Magazine* for September. This concludes the series, with the exception of the letters written from America in 1852 and 1853, some of which will be published in October. In a letter written from Paris in 1851 Thackeray says he is happy, but "bored daily and nightly, and drag about sulkily from tea-party to tea-party." Further on in the same letter we have this passage :—"Mamma and I went to see the old lady last night,—Lady Elgin, an honest, grim, big, clever old Scotch lady, well read and good to talk to, dealing in religions of many denominations, and having established in her house as a sort of director, Mr. C., one of the heads of the Irvingites, clever, shifty, sneaking man." "I want to begin to write again very much," he adds, "my mighty mind is tired of idleness, and ill employs the intervals of rest." Then we have the following characteristic passage :—

I rode with Lord Ashburton to Alresford, where I heard the magistrate's sessions held, and saw the squires arrive. It was very good fun for me. There was a sentimental case, which somebody would have liked ; as handsome a young couple as I ever saw—the girl really beautiful, and the man a deceiver—and, and—there was a little baby, and he was condemned to pay 1s. 6d. a week for keeping it ; but Lord, what it would be to live in that dreary old country town. It is good to see, though ; and to listen to the squires and the talk about hunting, and admire the wonderful varieties of men.

In another letter Sir Henry Taylor, author of "Philip Van Artevelde" is spoken of thus : "I like Taylor, whose grandeur wears off in ten minutes, and in whom one perceives an extremely gentle and loving human creature I think—not a man to be intimate with ever ; but to admire and like from a distance and to have a sort of artistical good will to." In the same letter he tells us that he has been reading Alton Locke, and that he "begins to be a bore." The next letter is that written in 1854 announcing Thackeray's resignation of his connection with *Punch.* He says :—

I have sent in my resignation to *Punch.* There appears in next *Punch* an article so wicked, I think, by poor——, that upon my word I don't think I ought to pull any longer in the same boat with such a savage little Robespierre. The appearance of this incendiary article put me in such a rage that I could only cool myself by a ride in the park.

ANECDOTES AND REMINISCENCES.

After these letters are printed some recollections of Thackeray taken from an unpublished manuscript of Miss Kate Perry, which Mrs. Brookfield had arranged to be published in this series—as a glimpse of "his charming ways among his intimates." In addition to the anecdotes quoted from Miss Perry, Mrs. Brookfield herself sends the following two, of the early days of her acquaintance with Thackeray :—

When, soon after our marriage, Mr. Brookfield introduced his early college friend, Mr. Thackeray, to me, he brought him one day unexpectedly to dine with us. There was, fortunately, a good plain dinner : but I was young and shy enough to feel embarrassed because we had no sweets, and I privately sent my maid to the nearest confectioner's to buy a dish of tartlets, which I thought would give a finish to our simple meal. When they were placed before me, I timidly offered our guest a small one saying, "Will you have a tartlet, Mr. Thackeray ?" "I will, but I'll have a two-penny one, if you please," he answered, so beamingly, that we all laughed, and my shyness disappeared.

On another occassion, also very early in my friendship with Mr. Thackeray, he was at our house one evening with a few other intimate friends, when the conversation turned on court circulars, and their sameness day after day. A few samples were given : "So-and-So had the honour of joining her Majesty's dinner party with other lofty and imposing personages," invariably ending with Dr. Pretorius. "By the way, who is Dr. Pretorius ?" somebody asked. A slight pause ensued, when a voice began solemnly singing the National Anthem, ending each verse with—

"God save our gracious Queen,
Send her victorious, happy, and glorious,
Dr. Pretorius—God Save the Queen."

This was Mr. Thackeray, who had been sitting perfectly silent and rather apart from those who were talking, and had not appeared to notice what was said.

MISS PERRY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

In Miss Perry's recollections we are told the origin of the title "Vanity Fair." Thackeray told me, she says, that after ransacking his brain for a name for his novel, it came upon him unawares, in the middle of the night, as if a voice had whispered, "Vanity Fair." He said, "I jumped out of bed, and ran three times round my room, uttering as I went, 'Vanity Fair ! Vanity Fair ! Vanity Fair !'" Thackeray's love of children is well known. Miss Perry says :—

This sympathy with the little ones was not only proved by his immense devotion to his own most gifted children, but extended to the little "gutter child," as the trim board-school girl of to-day was called then. For this waif of society he felt the tenderest pity and interest. He used often to visit a school where my dear sister had collected nearly three hundred of these neglected children, feeding, teaching, and clothing them, and, with the help of other kind souls, preparing them in some degree to fight the battle of life, in which there are many crosses—but few Victoria ones. Turning his steps one day to this large rough-looking school-room, he entered it just as these little Arabs were commencing, with more heartiness than melody, Faber's beautiful hymn : "O Paradise ! O Paradise !" He turned to the lady superintending them, and said, "I cannot stand this any longer—my spectacles are getting very dim."

One day, some few years later, I had been engaged in summing up the monthly expenses of the same school, and had left open on my writing-table the much-scored over soup-kitchen book. Mr. Thackeary was shown into the room, and was for some minutes alone before I joined him. After he left, I resumed my labours and found on the first page of the book a beautifully executed pen-and-ink sketch of little children crowding round the school-mistress, who was ladling out, into mugs of various sizes and shapes, the daily meal of soup, above which was written, 'Suffer little children, and forbid them not.'"

Thackeray was almost a daily visitor at the house of Miss. Perry's sister, and for some time took it into his head to be announced by the name of the most noted criminal of the day.

On one occasion Thackeray had been asked to join some friends at dinner, but not arriving at the prescribed hour, the guests sat down without him. Among them was Mr. H——, the author of some of the most charming books of the day. The conversation being more literary than otherwise, Thackeray (then at the very height of his fame) came under discussion, and, some of his greatest friends and admirers being present, he was spoken of with unqualified admiration. Mr. H———was the exception, and dissented from us, in very unmeasured terms, in our estimate of Thackeray's character. Judging, he said, "from the tenor of his books, he could not believe how one could dwell, as he did, on the weakness and absurdities and shortcomings of his fellow-creatures, could possess any kind or generous sympathies toward the human race." He concluded his severe judgment by saying that, "He had never met him, and hoped he never should do so." We were all so occupied by this fiery debate that we did not observe that, under the sobriquet of some gaol-bird of the day. Thackeray had slipped into his chair, and heard much that was said, including the severe peroration. A gentle tap on Mr. H——'s shoulder, and, in his pleasant, low voice, Thackeray said, "I, on the contrary, have always longed for the occasion when I could express, personally, to Mr. H—— the great admiration I have always felt for him as an author and a man." They became fast friends thereafter.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Hardford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE BURMAH HONOURS LIST.

Tune.—OUR "PEARS' SOAP" GENERAL AGAIN?

Lord Wolseley! Lord Wolseley! What! jealous again?
And resolved to the utmost your influence to strain
'Gainst that rival of yours whom so many men deem
Quite as worthy as you of reward and esteem?
Fie! fie! my Lord Wolseley! if rumour speaks true,
It's really an action unworthy of you;
Whilst, if rumour be wrong, you should surely speak out,
And settle the *canards* now flying about.

For doubtless you've heard it is stated that you
Have your best, or your worst, been essaying to do
To cut down that honours list, short at the best,
In which General Roberts has freely express'd
His sense of his officers' conduct in Burmah—
Alike on the river and on *terra-firma*—
Such a list, though much shorter, as many of those
Which you have sent home after fighting our foes.

Now, you, my Lord Wolseley, have clearly no call
To make this same list any shorter at all;
For those you've sent home after each new campaign,
Have been longer than this one, again and again;
And the least you can do is to leave it alone,
And let it be passed just like one of your own,
Without from it striking o'en one gallant name
Of those who have earned by their bravery fame.

For if the list's altered, be sure that the land
Will think the erasures the work of your hand;
And will loudly complain, as a matter of fact,
Of what will be thought a most envious act.
For it will not forget in what manner you sought
To *kudos* obtain for each skirmish you fought;
Or how you were only too eager to seek
For honours for all that belonged to your clique.

It will not forget the theatrical art
You used in the playing of your leading part;
Nor how you were ready to magnify greatly,
And write of in language most laughably stately,
Each minor engagement that you had to fight
With a foe whose resistance was frequently slight—
'Twill remember, in short, with what skill you essayed
To turn to account skilful puffery's aid.

Nor will it forget how, again and again,
You contrived for your friends to promotion obtain,
Till at last, in the Army, 'twas well understood
That few men could hope to their prospects make good,
Unless they came first that charmed circle within
Which seemed, thanks to you, all the prizes to win;
And unless he made one of that resolute clique,
That was always so ready your praises to speak.

But surely, my lord, 'tis an untrue report
Which states that you wish General Roberts to thwart.
You would be the last—is it not so?—to strive
Our soldiers of honours well earned to deprive;
Or to bid them all thoughts of promotion eschew,
Because they have not proved their claims under you.
No, no, though your actions have oft been amiss,
We cannot believe you'd be guilty of this.

For, otherwise, as you must certainly see,
'Twould be vain for a soldier a hero to be,
Or rare talents to show, or to praise hope to gain,
Unless he had served in a Wolseley campaign.
And thus Army honours would come to be thought
Not well-earned rewards for some brave action wrought,
But so many prizes to not be enjoyed
Except by those lucky ones you had employed.

This is why, then, we ask you to make it quite clear
That you have no no wish to at all interfere
With the honours your rival is seeking to gain
For the men who fought best in the Burmese campain.
For the sake of the Army, we ask you to say
That it is not to you that is due the delay;
But that, far from that, you are ready to aid
In supporting the claims Sir F. Roberts has made.

Truth.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR IN THE SPIRIT LINE.

It is a sign of the change which of late years has come over the aristocratic German Junkerthum that Prince Bismarck is very largely engaged in industrial undertakings. When some time ago the Excise laws were engaging the attention of the German Parliament, it transpired that the great Chancellor, who possesses splendidly timbered estates at Friedrichsruhe, Schonhausen, and Varzin, was one of the largest number merchants in the empire. The discussions which have recently been set on foot through the projected Spirit Monopoly Bank have now disclosed the still more curious fact that the Prince is a distiller on a considerable scale. At Varzin, Wendisch-Puddiger, and Misdov he owns large stills, which are said to be conducted very intelligently, and in which all the latest mechanical improvements are used. Their annual output is estimated at 540,000 litres of spirit. The Prince has consequently been asked to join the directorate of the new bank; but, while expressing in his usual frank manner the fullest sympathy with its object, he has been compelled to decline the invitation on account of his official political position. When one of these days the struggle between the drinkers and non drinkers becomes more intense than it is at present, it will be something for the apologist of alcohol to claim that the author of the German Empire, and the foremost statesman of his time, was in the spirit line.

LAYS OF THE SCAFFOLD.

Here is a guillotine verse which was sung nightly in Pranzini's honour:—

La derniere fois que je l'ai vu,
Il avait l'torse a moitie nu
Et le cou pris dans la lunette
A la Roquette!

C'est Pranzini, zini, zini,
C'est Pranzini qu'il nous faut.
Oh! oh! oh!

C'est sa tete, sa tete, sa tete,
C'est sa tete qu'il nous faut.
Oh! oh! oh!

This certainly compares favourably (in form, if not in sentiment) with a verse from the Lipski leaflet sold without Newgate, and which runs as follows:—

I felt a dreadful feeling when I heard them "Guilty" say,
They found me underneath the bed, concealed there out of sight,
So young men all take warning, I pray both day and night.
What would my poor old mother say and father could they see
Their son to die for murder upon that fatal tree?
Through circumstantial evidence I met a dreadful fate.
They may find out I am innocent, alas, when it's too late.
I declare poor Mrs. Angel's life, with her baby dear unborn,
I never caused her death, I swear, upon that fatal Tuesday morn.

A SECOND DANIEL LAMBERT.

The *British Medical Journal* gives the following interesting particulars of the height, weight, and dimensions of Thomas Longley, of Dover, who is said to be the heaviest British subject in the world. Mr. Longley, who is a respectable and intelligent publican, is forty years of age, being born in 1848. His present weight is 40 stone, height 6ft. 1in., measurement of the waist 80in., size of leg 25in. He finds considerable difficulty in walking, and does not trust himself in a carriage for fear of breaking the springs. He is said to be very temperate both in eating and drinking, and has never suffered from any ill-health of a serious natare.

THE QUEEN AT PERTH.

Truth writes:—The Queen's marked and persistent ungraciousness towards the inhabitants of Perth has produced its natural result, and last Thursday not a cheer was heard from the crowd on the platform of the station, either when the Royal train arrived or when it left. Another proof was afforded on this occasion of the boundless imbecility of Court functionaries, as a message had been sent desiring that the public might be excluded from the station while the Queen was at Perth, although her Majesty was to stop there for nearly an hour at the busiest time of the morning. This being the very height of the tourist season, it was found impossible to comply with this ridiculous order, but ropes were drawn across the platform, so that the public might be kept at one end of it. Considerable inconvenience was, of course, occasioned to travellers by this arrangement, more especially as it happened to be the Perth autumn holiday, and great numbers of the inhabitants were at the station for the purpose of leaving by the numerous ordinary and special trains which were despatched between nine and eleven o'clock. Her Majesty's morbid desire for privacy on these journeys is beginning to savour of something more than mere whim and fancy.

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"L'AMI MACDONALD."

M. MAX O'RELL'S NEW WORK ON SCOTLAND AND THE SCOTS.

It is not easy at this distance (says *Galignani*) to understand why so much indignation should have been excited in England by the publication of M. Max O'Rell's work on "John Bull and His Island." M. O'Rell is always good-natured, always readable, and always amusing—especially when he is least accurate. His views on the Briton may not be profound; but then they do not pretend to be. He is a keen observer, humorous, and intelligent. With so much to recommend him as a writer, he can afford to shrug his shoulders when captious critics denounce his books as superficial.

Following up his earlier successes, M. O'Rell has just completed a work on Scotland, which will be published in Paris very shortly. It appears under the title of "L'Ami Macdonald." "Friend Mac" is a name which covers an infinite number of "Macs" whom the author has met and read of during a recent lecturing tour in North Britain. In book form he makes a capital companion for a lazy hour; a far more entertaining and witty one than scoffing Southrons usually find him in reality.

A FLATTERING VIEW.

M. O'Rell takes up the cudgels stoutly to defend his Scottish friends from the frivolous charge that it takes a surgical operation to get him to see a joke. Surgical operation, indeed! Why, the traits which above all distinguish him from his fellow-subjects are his "finesse" and "bonhomie." Of all the citizens of the "more or less United Kingdom," he declares he his "the most subtle, the most serious, the most practical, the most persevering, and the *wittiest*." He only regrets the impossibility of conveying an adequate idea of the quaint peculiarities of Scottish speech, in which as he rightly says, lies so much of the charm of the anecdotes strewn up and down his book to support his opinion. Some of these anecdotes, by the way, are rather venerable acquaintances of English readers, though to Frenchmen they will doubtless be equally delightful and novel.

The story he tells of the Abbotsford tourist will hardly convince the scoffers that Sidney Smith and Elia were wrong in their estimates of Donald's sense of humour. "What a loss for the country!" says the tourist, referring to the then recent death of the great romance writer, in conversation with a Melrose hotel keeper. "Ay, ay. It's a great loss to us," replied Boniface. "Sir Walter used to come here for all his whisky." But it has the merit of probability.

SCOTTISH CUTENESS AND PIETY.

M. Max O'Rell seems rather sceptical as to friend Macdonald's piety. As to his shrewdness, however, he he has no doubt. The combination of "canniness" and piety which he noticed in the course of his northern travels, evidently afforded him a vast amount of amusement.

One of his favourite prayers, he says (reviving an ancient pleasantry), is "Oh Lord, grant that this day I may cheat nobody and that nobody may cheat me. But if it be impossible to grant both requests, Lord, grant that I may not be cheated." Donald's confidence in his own worthiness also made an impression on him. "I never knew a Christian certain of getting to Paradise," he remarks, "or a little in a hurry to get there." His piety is eminently practical. "He manages to get all the good places in this world and the next."

DONALD'S SUCCESS.

In this world "Friend Mac" carries all before him. "Where an Englishman or an Irishman would starve a Scott will eat," says M. O'Rell. "Wreck him on the remotest island in Oceania, and in a few years you will find him a flourishing landlord, collecting tithes from the natives." He has much in common with the close-fisted Norman to explain his success. True, M. O'Rell. "When Donald wants a drink he carefully tells the waiter to bring him a *small* whisky." Is this quite as true?

This reminds us that a strong flavour of whisky pervades the whole book. M. O'Rell evidently took kindly to the beverage, as he did to most things Scottish—including Scottish "parritch," but not Scottish courtships, or Scottish sabbaths. The chapter which he devotes to these last is brief, but moving. Like much in "L'Ami Macdonald," however, we have heard it before.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The following officers of the Regular Forces have been successful in the recent examination for admission to the Staff College:—

	Marks.
Capt E H Bethell	3,470
Capt H M Sinclair	3,389
Lieut G E Benson	3,339
Brevet Major F W N M'Cracken	3,313
Capt E R A Kerrison	3,293
Capt B Duff	3,257
Lieut F S Robb	3,246
Capt H D Drake	3,232
Lieut G F Ellison	3,205
Capt G F Leverson	3,190
Capt H E Belfield	3,177
Capt H B Jeffreys	3,165
Lieut A B Hamilton	2,982
Lieut H G D Shute	2,875
Capt J G White	2,816
Brevet Major H W N Guinness	2,783
Capt E A Aitham	2,779
Lieut E Goldschmidt	2,768
Capt C M Lester	2,755
Brevet Major H C T Littledale	2,731
Capt T P Geoghegan	2,696
Capt Hon N de C Dalrymple	2,687
Lieut H T Fleming	2,673
Capt A E J Cavendish	2,661
Lieut B W Lushington	2,651
Capt T E Compton	2,611
Capt W D Jones	2,588

The following officers also obtained the qualifying number of marks, but there are no vacancies at the College available for them:—

Capt R C Maxwell	3,145
Capt G K Scott-Moncrieff	3,135
Capt N B Inglefield	2,956
Lieut N W H du Boulay	2,848
Capt M J Slater	2,759
Lieut W M Hodder	2,722
Lieut S L Norris	2,643
Capt F R P Kane	2,587
Lieut L Brock-Hollingshead	2,585
Lieut H E F Goold-Adams	2,563
Capt F J Brown	2,530
Capt J H Poett	2,498
Lieut H D Lawrence	2,497
Lieut V Semini	2,478
Capt G S P Hornby	2,476
Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col Ventris	2,413
Capt J C Young	2,391
Lieut S L Robinson	2,375
Capt S Paterson	2,367
Lieut A R Stuart	2,363
Capt A C King	2,346
Lieut G de W Verner	2,344
Capt G C G Norton	2,316
Capt A G Chesney	2,263
Lieut W H Sitwell	2,259
Lieut S C H Monro	2,202
Major E T Dickson	1,898

A PLAGUE OF MOSQUITOS.

A plague of mosquitos, said to exceed anything of the kind ever known there before, drove guests away from the shore hotels in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn., one Sunday recently. A despatch from that city says:—"At times the air was fairly black with them. On the Saturday evening fires had to be burned all along the cost on the east shore in the immediate vicinity of New Haven. The insects were so thick and troublesome that horses were made unmanageable, and people were compelled to sleep out of doors wrapped in mosquito netting. The mosquitos are supposed to have come from Long Island. There are now millions of the insects in this city, and the suffering all along the coast has been intense." According to last accounts the scourge was abating somewhat.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·813
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·3
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	80·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the who'e sky clouded=10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of Wind	WNW., NW., W., SW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	161
Fall of Rain	0·17
Total fall during month	16·53
" year	89·28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st Sept.	0·75

* From midnight to midnight.

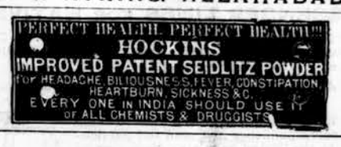
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A 20 " " " "	12 lbs.	" " "	One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes	5 lbs.	" " "	One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " "	6 lbs.	" " "	One Pound of Coal.

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A 10 " ETHER " " " 30 "
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We have not varied the quality one iota, nor should we have, without compulsion made any alteration in Label.
CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our Trade Mark appears engraved on Corks, Capsules, and Labels as per sketch above.
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[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

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The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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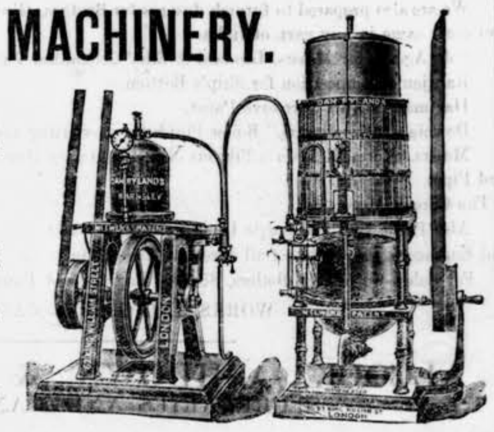
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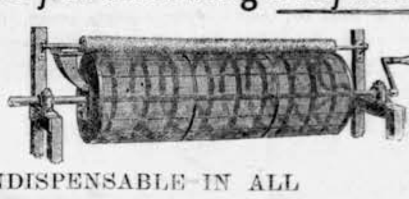
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